[illegible] Dover. We cannot do better than place the [illegible] before the eyes of our readers:

DOVER, (Tenn.) Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1856.

The White Bluff, which brought us to [illegible], location of the chief town in Stewart County, [illegible]. The whole village is in a state of [illegible], the whole population is armed, and [illegible] children, who can scarcely carry a gun [illegible]

[illegible] I send you as exact an account as possible. That which I have not seen myself, I give on the evidence of eye-witnesses.

Before the only hotel in Dover are assembled excited groups of people, and from among them horsemen, with revolver in hand and rifle slung across the back, start frequently in all directions. [illegible]

A house, guarded by men with bayonets fastened on the gun, contains nine black prisoners who are threatened with execution in a few hours. Nothing will be done with five, at least, of them, but as to the four others—the chiefs of the conspiracy—they will in all probability become acquainted with the cord.

We receive on board the Judge of Dover and his family, whom he conducts, for the moment, to another residence.

At 4 o'clock we arrive some miles higher up, on the [illegible] bank of the Cumberland, at a place called the "Cumberland Iron Works." The machine shop, a dozen houses besides, and a few negro huts, are all the habitations in the place.

In a large building near the river some sixty blacks are imprisoned for being connected with the conspiracy. The remainder, on the other hand, are doing, submissively, their ordinary work. The same thing may be said of all the neighboring localities.

This for the general aspect. And now as to the causes that have given rise to all this excitement. Its origin is traced to the Presidential campaign.

Much weakened by distance, the echo of the noise made in the North about the name of FREMONT has extended to the banks of the Cumberland. It came in the wake of the steamers which traversed the [illegible] tributary of the Ohio, and then found itself in the centre of Tennessee. To penetrate the most distant villages, it had only to pass along the gorges which separate these little isolated mountains. Whether emissaries (as they affirm here) came or not from the North, it is nevertheless true that there have been certain indications of an approaching revolt. According to some, it was to be general, and would extend to all the Slave States. According to others, it would simply be confined to Kentucky and Tennessee. This latter version appears to me true, and it is already more than necessary to exercise an active surveillance.

Nevertheless, nothing of a positive nature had been discovered till about ten days since, when a negro escaped from the Cumberland Iron Works. He was [illegible] captured, and it was learnt from him that he had fled from the persecution of his brethren in servitude who had threatened to kill him if he refused to take part in the conspiracy. The numerous questions to which he was subjected caused the subsequent arrest of nearly 50 negroes, almost all of whom avowed their complicity in a plot, and even gave the most minute details as to the execution of their project. Nothing less was contemplated than a general massacre. The negroes of each habitation intended, between the 20th and 24th of December, to slaughter the whites who surrounded them, and, this accomplished, to march to the chief place of the country, [illegible]

In every place the white is much inferior in numbers to the black population, but they have added to their strength by putting on a bold front and by punishing the [illegible] principal conspirators whom I saw [illegible] at Dover. This is all that has passed up to the present time.

As to the rumors that may have reached you about a negro killed by a white man in a conflict, then a woman killed by a black, and lastly a band of 400 slaves devastating farms and slaughtering the inhabitants—there is no truth in them whatever. C. G.

NUMEROUS ARRESTS OF WHITES AND BLACKS—STRANGE CREDULITY OF THE NEGROES—FOUR NEGROES HUNG—NATURE AND OBJECT OF THE CONSPIRACY.

CLARKSVILLE, Montgomery County, Tenn., Wednesday, Dec. 3, 1856.

We arrived here at daybreak, damaged, and obliged to remain over for the greater part of the day. I took advantage of the opportunity to go ashore, and pass some hours in gaining such information as I could obtain. The details that I have collected alter nothing of what I wrote yesterday evening.

The town is more tranquil than any of the other places that we have visited about here. This is because the white population, more numerous, has less to fear from the plots of agitators, white or black. Nevertheless, during the last few days, they have not been without anxiety. They cite, among other things, the working of an iron mine, which occupies about 800 negroes, belonging to a single individual, and which has been on the point of being suspended. The energetic action of the proprietor, and the arrest of six whites who stirred up the revolt, have sufficed to suppress the commencement of an insurrection. The works go on, but they are incessantly watched. The six whites have been condemned to the penitentiary. Thirty blacks have been arrested, and await judgment.

The credulity of these poor people is such that, in the belief of the whites who excite them, they imagine that Col. FREMONT with a large army is waiting at the mouth of the River Cumberland until the night of the 23d or 24th of December has arrived. Then all this army will help to deliver the slaves. They have been struck by the sudden swelling of the river, and attribute this circumstance to the great assemblage of men and ships at its mouth. Certain slaves are so greatly imbued with this fable, that I have seen them smile while they are being whipped, and have heard them say that "FREMONT and his men can hear the blows they receive."

The mines along the shores of the Cumberland, for a distance of about thirty miles, have suspended work. Machine-shops, occupying from 150 to 200 negroes, have now only five or six whites to direct operations. This is the case in regard to the Cumberland Iron Works, of which I spoke yesterday. In these localities, also, the panic is great. Three white Free-Soilers have been arrested in Dover in the act of exciting a revolt. They were beaten, and were allowed fifteen hours to leave the county and thirty to go out of the State. A black preacher was arrested while delivering an Abolitionist sermon. He forms one of the nine who were yesterday in Dover. Of these nine, five are not yet tried. The four others have been tried by a regular tribunal and were condemned to be hung on Thursday, (to-morrow;) but as on the announcement of this sentence a band of blacks was organized for a rescue, the four criminals were to be hung last evening. The excitement which will naturally follow among the slaves is much dreaded. The women and children too young to serve for defense are emigrating towards more populous districts.

Of the body of 200 blacks that marched to Dover, about sixty have been arrested. They are those which I saw whipped yesterday at the Cumberland Iron Works. Thirty others returned to their workshops and farms, and the rest ran to the woods; but no attempt at pillage or murder has yet been made. In saving themselves, the blacks not only carried away arms and munitions, but also everything that they could, and in many places, particularly at Dover, the whites are short of powder. They would have paid its weight in gold for that which we could not procure for them.

All the blacks made prisoners are first examined separately by a Jury, who decide whether there is ground or not to lay an accusation before a Justice. This increased precaution has already had a good moral effect among them.

As I told you yesterday, the plan was to butcher the whites upon isolated farms and in the workshops, and then to march to each chief town of the county. They would thus have established a free road along the Cumberland from Nashville to Ohio. By this route all who took part in the revolt could have fought a retreat to Indiana and Illinois. No one could have disturbed them, for they would have traversed the least populated part of the country. Thus, though the plot has been exposed and we have not to dread any actual explosion, there still remains an uneasiness about the future, and we reflect with terror upon the facility of executing this plan if it had not been discovered.

The Slave Troubles in Tennessee.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

The City Councils of this city have passed a law [illegible] the employment of an additional police force, day and night; forbidding negro schools and negro preaching; forbidding all assemblages of negroes after sundown; authorizing the arrest of free negroes from other counties, and the arrest of all resident negroes if found in suspicious circumstances. A great deal of uneasiness is felt in the city as well as in the country.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1635. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—[illegible] and 111 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph Office—No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Proposed New Territory of Arizona—Texas Claims—Mediterranean Squadron.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 11.

The signers of the memorial presented to the House to-day for the erection of Arizona into a Territorial Government represent that they are cut off by natural barriers from the benefit of the laws of New-Mexico—being nominally only in the County of Dona Ana, without any of the privileges of citizenship, and exposed to savages. They ask their delegate now here to be admitted.

Nearly $[illegible],000 of Texas claims outstanding are not yet presented at the Treasury.

The *Star* announces that the storeship for the Mediterranean squadron will sail from New-York about the 15th of January.

Continuation of the Debate on the President's Message—Shortening the Cruises of Naval Vessels, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1856.

THE DEBATES IN CONGRESS.

The debate upon the President's Message was continued, to-day, in both Houses of Congress. In the Senate Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, essayed a Constitutional argument to show that the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill is a true one, and that no supporter of the Constitution of the United States can refuse to stand upon it. This was the chief idea of his speech; but it was incidentally a defence of the positions assumed by the President. Mr. PUGH is a young man, and ambitious of distinction. He came to the Senate with some reputation as a stump speaker, which he seems desirous of exchanging for that of a lawyer. Among men of larger experiences at the bar, and in public life, he is admitted to be a pretty good technical lawyer; but his arguments are wanting in profundity, and are found exceedingly shallow when one attempts to sound them.

PUGH ON SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.

Thus, to-day, his argument was in substance that, although Congress possessed the "eminent domain" of the Territories, and all the powers incident to sovereignty except that of legislation, *that* particular power does not rest in the national Legislature. He did not affirm positively where the power does lie; but, of course, he maintains that it is with the people of the Territory. He evidently overlooked the fact that his "Squatter Sovereignty" argument expends whatever force it has directly in the face of the Southern doctrine. But, admitting his conclusion to be true, let us apply it. It is this: Congress has no power to legislate for the Federal Territory, that power not being an incident of the ownership of the soil,—the eminent domain. Suppose there are no occupants of the Territory other than Indians, who shall legislate for it, or govern it then? There are no white men to fulfill that office,—is it then without law? Has Congress no right to prescribe law for it? Or suppose there are five white men there,—are *they* to form its Government and make its laws? If not, when and where precisely does the power of the people to legislate begin? What precise number of white men within a territory is the lowest limit at which they may begin to exercise the Squatter's sovereignty. The argument of Mr. PUGH is absurd; and that I have cited is a fair sample of his speech.

SPEECHES OF WASHBURNE AND GIDDINGS.

In the House, Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, made an earnest and telling speech in answer to the Message, and was followed by Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio. The latter gentleman is one of the [illegible] able [illegible] long experience in public life, and his readiness and [illegible] make him interesting. There are few public men the manner and matter of whose speeches carry with them such conviction of honesty and earnestness, and there are few that can cope with him in a discussion of the great question of human freedom, to which he has consecrated his life. Old members of Congress rarely spear him with mischievous interrogatories, for they know they are apt to get the worst of it. Mr. BENNETT, of Mississippi, essayed to do it to-day, but found the game fastened so to his fingers as to be not easily shaken off. But you have your telegraphic report of the discussion, and I will not take up your room by repeating it here.

LET THE DEBATE YIELD, FOR BUSINESS.

There is no telling how long this debate is to continue. Not much longer, let us hope. The opposition care little about defending the President, for they care little for him except in his character as their instrument. A few speeches from Republican members are sufficient to set right the history falsified by the annual Message, and to answer its sophistries. Why, then, should time be consumed in prolonging the debate? There is much business to be done, and no pending election in which the issues involved in this discussion are to be tried. A new Administration is about to come into power; and it would seem to be better, at least after this week has expired, to close the books with that about to expire, and let these subjects rest until we ascertain definitely the position in relation to them which Mr. BUCHANAN and his associates will occupy. The Tariff question, the Pacific Railroad, the Land Graduation bill, and a host of other public and private measures which crave the attention of Congress, are of far more present practical importance, and the time for work is exceedingly short if ever so well improved.

SHORTENING NAVAL CRUISES.

Among the many changes and reforms initiated by Mr. DOBBIN, during his popular administration of the Navy Department, none has excited more general attention in the service than his recent proposition to shorten the cruises to two years, instead of three as at present. There is no possible advantage in the long cruise, while there is much of discomfort and evil to the officers and men. The latter especially often become very discontented, even to the point of mutiny, because the order for a three years' cruise keeps them at sea from one to four months after their periods of enlistment have expired. This uncertainty of termination of the period of service has been a prolific source of trouble among seamen in our Navy, and has operated to repel from it the better class of seamen—at least it has been one of several influences which have tended to that result. Short cruises, prompt discharges, and the good treatment in other respects now secured to the men, are well calculated to draw to the service a class of seamen worthy the flag whose honor it is their duty to uphold. S.

An Incident—The Cavortings of Keitt.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1856.

An incident occurred at the Capitol on Monday last, of which I have seen no account in the papers, but which certainly ought to be made public. It probably escaped the attention of your regular correspondent, who cannot be supposed to be ubiquitous.

During the debate of Monday afternoon LAURENCE M. KEITT, the confederate of BROOKS in his assault upon Mr. SUMNER, sought the floor for the purpose of making a speech. The speaker failed, however, to recognize him, and assigned the floor to other parties, much to the discomfort of the chivalric South Carolinian, who evinced his displeasure by a series of cavortings within the bar of the house, better suited to a circus clown, convulsing form and features in a mock display of heroics.

His wrath seemed to gather intensity by practice, and, after the House adjourned, he stationed himself at one of the doors, cane in hand, vowing his purpose to use it upon the Speaker on his exit from the hall. Fortunately for Mr. KEITT, Mr. BANKS had already passed out, and entered his own room, where he was quietly engaged writing, quite unconscious that he was an object of so much interest elsewhere. KEITT undoubtedly was aware of this fact, and, therefore, that there was little chance of his coming into collision with Mr. BANKS. I venture the suggestion that, if he had provoked it by any aggressive demonstration, friend KEITT would have sorely learnt the specific gravity of the Lowell mechanic's arm. This occurrence is the talk and laughter of the town. ALGUNO.

XXXIVth Congress....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 11.

DUTIES ON SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

On motion of Mr. HOUSTON the Committee on Finance were ordered to inquire into the expediency of suspending the duties on sugar and molasses for a period of two years.

THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA BILL.

Mr. WILSON gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill amendatory of the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

INCREASED COMPENSATION.

Mr. FOOT introduced a bill providing to increase the compensation of military store-keepers.

On motion of Mr. SEWARD the bill making provision to compensate agents for paying pensions and prescribing the time and manner for settling their accounts, was made the special order for the 22d of December.

THE MESSAGE—MOTION TO PRINT AGREED TO.

Mr. CASS replied to the statement of Senator TRUMBULL, made the other day, that the Supreme Court had decided, through Chief-Justice MARSHALL, that Congress possessed "all" the powers of the Federal and State Government relative to the Territories. This was a misrepresentation. The Senator from Illinois (Mr. TRUMBULL) had mistaken a dictum of the Chief Justice for a decision of the Court, but even then he had not established his case. What the Chief Justice said was that Congress possessed the "combined" powers of the Federal and State Government, and this referred not to the extent of jurisdiction, but to its nature. Mr. CASS reiterated his views upon the subject of popular sovereignty, contending that the grant of power in the Constitution to Congress, over the "territory and other property of the United States," merely referred to the territory as land, and implied no jurisdiction over the people living on that land. To enforce his views, Mr. CASS inquired "if the power was derived from that provision in the Constitution, what power does Congress possess to legislate over that territory which never belonged to the United States?" That was the question which he had put when commenting on this topic on previous occasions, but it had never been answered, and he believed it could not be.

Mr. WADE asked upon what ground Mr. CASS could vindicate his own constituency in voting for bills establishing Territorial Governments.

Mr. CASS replied, it was the exercise of the Constitution. Mr. MADISON had taken similar views upon this subject, and he (CASS) quoted him as authority. In the course of his remarks, Mr. CASS referred to the report of a speech delivered by Mr. SEWARD in Buffalo recently, in which Southern slaveholders were stigmatized as a privileged class.

Mr. SEWARD stated that he had never made the speech attributed to him.

Mr. CASS was very happy to be informed.

Mr. HALE obtained the floor, but yielded it to Mr. RUSK.

Mr. RUSK said that whatever opinion might have been entertained with regard to the propriety of this discussion at its commencement, it would now be unjust to those gentlemen who have not had an opportunity to participate in it, to cut them off by taking the question on the President's Message and documents. At the same time, he stated, the printers were much delayed in consequence of the failure of the Senate to pass the customary order to print.

On his motion the printing was ordered.

Mr. RUSK moved, in order that the debate might proceed, to refer so much of the message as relates to foreign affairs to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. HALE spoke briefly in defence of the views of those coöperating with him, taking occasion to eulogise the Higher Law. In the course of his remarks, he exhibited a large handbill, calling a Democratic meeting in Pennsylvania in favor of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE, and Free Kansas, and announcing ex-Governor WILLIAM BIGLER as one of the speakers on the occasion. The exhibition of the handbill occasioned general laughter.

Mr. BIGLER said he was not present at the meeting, and never before saw the handbill.

Mr. HALE said, there was then double fraud, for they not only announced themselves in favor of Free Kansas, but cheated the people by a false assurance that Mr. BIGLER was to be one of the advocates of that doctrine.

Mr. BIGLER remarked that the Democrats were in favor of Free Kansas—that is, in favor of leaving the people of Kansas free to regulate their own institutions to suit themselves; while the Republican Party were in favor of having them subjugated to the control of a [illegible] Democrats [illegible]

Mr. HALE said that if in 1860 the Republicans [illegible] the power, as he thought they would, they would apply the principle of excluding Slavery from the Territories. It was the trust committed them by Providence, and the interests of humanity and religion required it. He believed the sentiment was growing stronger and stronger. He could see the hand of Providence in it, as the sparrow does not fall without His notice.

Mr. BROWN.—Do you see the hand of Providence in the election of Mr. BUCHANAN? [Laughter.]

Mr. HALE.—God tires us with calamities, and sometimes with mercies. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. CASS briefly condemned the doctrine of the higher law as one of the greatest political heresies, while he acknowledged our moral obligations to God.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 11.

THE PROPOSED NEW TERRITORY.

Mr. OTERO presented a memorial from citizens residing on the Gadsden purchase praying for the establishment of a Territorial Government at Arizona. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

THE DISCUSSION ON THE MESSAGE.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL said he understood the position of the American and Republican Parties, but that he did not believe there was a Democrat here who could make a statement which would be acquiesced in by the Democratic Party North and South on the subject of the right of the people to govern themselves in the Territories. They had the doctrine of Mr. CASS pronounced as the principle and philosophy of the last Presidential election, and yesterday his friend from South Carolina (KEITT) declared in eloquent terms against popular sovereignty, and they are national Democrats.

Mr. KEITT—I discard being a national Democrat (laughter).

Mr. MARSHALL—This shows that some of the brightest stars of the Democratic party are sectional Democrats (laughter).

Mr. KEITT—That is an inference of the member from Kentucky. I say I am a constitutional Democrat.

Mr. MARSHALL remarked that he wished to get at facts, so as to let the country know where the Democratic party stood. If they are better freesoilers than Republicans, it should be manifested to the people.

Mr. SMITH, of Tenn., asked when any Democrat claimed that the Democrats were better Free-Soilers than the Republicans.

Mr. GROW, as proof, read an extract from the Montrose *Democrat*, claiming the advocacy of Free-Soil doctrines, and accusing him (GROW) of being a dough-face, and voting to plant Slavery in Kansas.

Mr. MARSHALL, resuming, quoted from speeches of Senators TRUMBULL and FESSENDEN, to show that Northern Democrats, in the Presidential contest, proclaimed freedom to Kansas.

Mr. BURNETT inquired whether those witnesses were not both distinguished members of the Republican Party.

Mr. MARSHALL responded by asking whether distinguished members of the Republican Party are not competent witnesses to tell the truth.

Mr. BURNETT replied affirmatively, but said when they were brought as witnesses against the only party which stood by the Constitution, he doubted their credibility, and did so in this instance.

Mr. MARSHALL wished to know whether Democrats agreed with the declaration of Senator MASON, that the people of the Territories when they organize themselves, or are organized under law, are to determine for themselves whether the institution of Slavery shall exist or not while a territory.

Mr. QUITMAN said for himself that he did not believe the people of a territory possess sovereignty of any kind until sovereignty was delegated to them as a State, under the power of the Constitution to admit new States.

Mr. McMULLEN informed Mr. MARSHALL that every member of the House from Virginia had repudiated the doctrine of squatter sovereignty, as explained by Mr. CASS; and that the views of Mr. MASON had not been correctly reported.

Mr. MARSHALL resumed, saying that it was difficult to tell what views the Democrats entertained; and he further reviewed the alleged inconsistencies respecting the interpretation of the Nebraska bill relative to the people framing their own institutions.

Mr. ORR asked Mr. MARSHALL whether if he had been here he would have voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

Mr. MARSHALL replied that with a Southern construction he would have voted for it, but with a Northern construction against it.

Mr. ORR did not consider the answer satisfactory. He did not believe in squatter sovereignty, nor did he believe that doctrine contained in the Nebraska Bill. He saw no authority in the Constitution to pass the Wilmot proviso, and could not see how Congress, not having that power, can create the authority and invest the creature with greater power than it possesses itself. Other gentlemen, however, think the Territorial Legislature is invested with the authority to prohibit or introduce Slavery in the Territory.

The gentleman from Tennessee struck the true point and took the wind out of Mr. MARSHALL's sails, and left him high and dry on land. Although Mr. ORR denied that squatter sovereignty exists by virtue of the Nebraska bill, it was practicably of little consequence whether it does or not. If the people do not want Slavery, they can decline to pass laws for its protection, and that would be just as effectual as a law passed to exclude it. Losers were privileged to be grumblers, and he congratulated the country that Kentucky had placed herself in a correct position by giving her electoral vote to the candidates of the Democracy. Let the gentleman (Mr. MARSHALL) from that Commonwealth take this home with him. There is a difference of opinion among Democrats as to squatter sovereignty, and let him make the most of it.

Mr. LETCHER said that for many years Mr. GIDDINGS had introduced the subject of Slavery in debate, giving his views at large, and quoted from the speeches of Mr. GIDDINGS to show that the latter had advocated interference with Slavery in the States, making use of language calculated to excite insurrection in common with the party with which that gentleman acted.

Mr. SHERMAN inquired whether Mr. LETCHER approved of the message of Governor ADAMS, of South Carolina, in favor of opening the slave-trade.

Mr. LETCHER replied he did not, but that had nothing to do with the question.

Mr. SHERMAN remarked that Mr. LETCHER should make his allusions personal and not apply his language to the Republican Party. The gentleman might as well condemn the Democratic Party for Governor ADAMS' recommendation, as the Republican Party for anything done by one of its members.

Mr. BROOKS observed that Mr. ADAMS was opposed to Carolina being represented in the Democratic National Convention.

Mr. SHERMAN understood that Mr. ADAMS was a supporter of Mr. BUCHANAN.

Mr. LETCHER further commented on the views of Messrs. SEWARD, GIDDINGS and others, of the same party, to prove their sectionalism and desire to interfere with the institutions of the South.

Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 11.

Case No. 16.—*James Stevens*, plaintiff, vs. *Royal Gladding* et al. Submitted to the consideration of the Court on a record and printed argument by Mr. AMES for defendants.

Case No. 17.—*Reuben L. Long* et al., appellants, vs. *John O. Fallon*. Argued by Hon. H. S. GEYER, for appellee. Submitted on printed argument by GROVER, for appellants.

Case No. 18.—*C. C. Lathrop*, plaintiff, vs. *Charles Judson*.—Argued by Hon. Miles Taylor, for plaintiff. Submitted, on argument, by J. P. Benjamin, for defendant.

Case No. 21.—*Robert J. Vandewater*, appellant, vs. *Edward Mills*, the claimant of steamship *Yankee Blade*, &c.—Case argued by Hon. F. B. Cutting for appellant, and Hon. M. Blair for appellee.

Case No. 23.—*Pierre Felix Coiron, et al.*, appellants, vs. *Lamont Millanden, et al., Syndics of Alexander Lessops, et al.*—Argued by Hon. J. P. Benjamin for appellees.

News from Kansas.

DISBANDING OF MILITIA—ACQUITTAL OF FREE-STATE PRISONERS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 11.

We have received Kansas dates to the 3d inst. The Free-State Militia under Captain WALKER have been disbanded at their own request. Sixteen of the Free-State prisoners, tried for murder in the first degree, have been acquitted, and nine are still on trial. A large quantity of clothing received by the last boats has been distributed to the destitute. Navigation was entirely closed.

Southern Commercial Convention—Third Day

DEBATE ON THE SUBJECT OF REOPENING THE SLAVE-TRADE—A DECIDED VOTE AGAINST ITS CONSIDERATION—THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

The Convention reassembled this morning. Mr. JONES, of Georgia, moved that the Convention take Mr. GOULDING's resolution relative to the reopening of the Slave-Trade, from the table.

Mr. SPRATT, editor of the Charleston *Standard*, hoped the motion would prevail. He thought the question of Slavery the most appropriate subject that could occupy the attention of the Convention. He advocated the renewal of the Slave-Trade, and desired to hear the objections of those who resisted the consideration of the subject. The Convention should not recognize the right of Congress to impose restrictions upon the Slave-Trade. It should meet the question at once.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, thought the Convention not competent to consider the subject. It was a great moral question. The South should ponder long before defying the opinion of the whole Christian world. The recent message of the Governor of South Carolina had astonished the whole South; and for one he was not prepared to indorse his views. The subject was one involving tremendous consequences, and time for reflection was necessary.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Maryland, said he was not prepared to advocate commerce in slaves. He hoped this firebrand would not be considered.

Mr. GHOLSTON, of Virginia, was opposed to taking the subject now, unless to discuss with the world the moral question. If the South pressed the revival of the slave-trade, it would drive away many now with us. He regarded it as a direct attack upon the Union.

Mr. GOULDING, of Georgia, made a fiery speech defending the renewal of the Slave-Trade. Slavery was from God, and he (GOULDING) was ready to defend it in all its bearings. It conferred equal blessings on both races. Was it a greater crime to tear the husband from his wife, in Virginia, to work a cotton-field in the South, than to purchase a negro in Africa and christianize and civilize him? Now was the time to decide the question and assert our rights before the whole world.

Messrs. CROPPER and GREEN, of Virginia, indorsed Mr. GOULDING's views.

Mr. McLEOD, of Texas, pledged his State to the extremest views urged to-day. Mexico falling to pieces by our side, we must introduce there our peculiar institution and counteract European intrigues. Negro labor was necessary to the development of that region.

The motion was taken up and lost. Yeas 16. Nays 68. South Carolina, Texas and part of Tennessee only voting in the affirmative.

Mr. COCHRANE, of Alabama, Chairman of the Business Committee, reported resolutions relative to the Pacific Railroad. The first declares the Government has no power to construct a road; and the second, that the railroad should be made along the line of the thirty-second parallel of latitude, by aid from States, individuals and Territories, and by grants of land from the Federal Government, contracts for carrying the mails, military stores, &c., and recommending the Southern States to aid by every means the construction of the road. The first resolution was adopted. There was a long debate on the second resolution. Mr. BURFULL defended the resolution as practical on the measures which regarded the road proposed.

Mr. BUCKWELL defended the resolutions. He regarded the road proposed as a conduct to carry Southern institutions to countries bordering on the proposed route, including Northern Mexico. The coöperation of the whole South was needed, or a route through the Northern States would be selected to injure the South. He denied the power of the Federal Government to build the road.

Mr. HUBBARD of Ala., thought as the General Government would be benefited by the building of the road, it should grant the land.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, opposed at length asking grants from Congress, as likely to lead to corruption and the abuse of power. The Government had no constitutional right to grant land to railroads.

Mr. COCHRANE, of Alabama, defended the resolution. It was necessary for the preservation of Southern institutions that the road should be built through Southern States. He defended the constitutionality of the mode proposed, at great length.

Mr. ALBERT PIKE thought the resolutions unnecessary, as the scheme proposed by him had already been adopted by the last two conventions. This scheme invited the coöperation of Southern States, cities and individuals in a joint stock company. A charter had already been obtained from Louisiana, and he hoped a book for subscription would soon be opened. He wanted the general Government to have nothing to do with the building of the road; but as the North was getting large donations of lands, the South would take her share. He referred to the rapidly increasing preponderance of the North, and the hostility evinced to the South there in the vote in the recent elections. The South must act or be too late, and the North build. He was opposed to disunion, and depicted its horrible consequences; but believed it to be preferable to the inequality and oppression of the Union.

After a further debate, the resolutions were recommitted. Adjourned.

There is to be a grand ball of the delegates to-night.

The debate to-day was animated and interesting; and the ultra Southern sentiments were received with decided applause.

There is no prospect for a final adjournment before Friday. The Business Committee is hard at work. There are over eight hundred delegates in the city. A letter from Mr. TOOMBS will be read to-morrow.

Later from Rio de Janeiro.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 11.

The bark *Lapwing* has arrived here with Rio de Janeiro dates to the 30th of October. There was no change in commercial affairs, and the quotations of coffee were the same as at last dates.

Sailed Oct. 17, the bark *Cora*, for New-York, with 5,300 bags of coffee.

Railroad Accident.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 11.

The Express Train on the Northern Central Railroad, due here to-night, was thrown off the track at Freelands. The fireman was killed and the engineer seriously injured. The passengers escaped unhurt.

Arrival of the City of Manchester.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 11.

The screw-steamship *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool Nov. 19, passed Newcastle at 11½ o'clock this morning, bound for this port.

UNION TEMPERANCE MEETING.

Prohibition—No License.

A meeting of the numerous Temperance organizations of this City, was held last evening at the Broadway Tabernacle—on the principle that in "union there is strength"—to strike another blow for Temperance, and for some kind of a Liquor Law. The attendance, owing to the storm, was not large—not more than four hundred being present, among whom were about a dozen ladies.

Rev. Dr. MARSH read the call of the meeting, and Hon. ELISHA CAPRON, (City Judge,) was called to the Chair. The following officers were chosen:

President—Hon. Judge CAPRON.

Vice-Presidents—William E. Dodge, James O. Bennet, W. H. Armstrong, E. L. Snow, Dr. James T. Alley, Capt. Edward Richardson, William H. Dikeman, William H. Burleigh, L. M. Beck, C. C. Leigh, R. M. Hartley, Charles E. Gildersleve.

Secretaries—Rev. John Marsh, Rev. C. J. Warren, Thomas Edgerly.

Rev. A. D. SMITH opened the meeting with prayer.

The presiding officer then addressed the audience. He regretted the unpropitious state of the weather, and wished, for his part, to adjourn the meeting, but other friends of the cause of temperance wished to proceed. A few evenings since, he said, the Temperance Societies of this City determined to meet at an early day to adopt measures for sending a petition to the Legislature to make a law which can be enforced. This meeting was the result. Very few were aware of the number of places in this City where liquor is sold by the dram. On reliable authority, he could state that there were 15,489 such places.

The Judge then gave his views on the necessity either of applying for a liquor law or of going back to the old license system. He thought that the license should be high, and the penalty very severe, or else have a law prohibiting the sale of liquor as a beverage, or in any quantity less than five gallons.

Rev. Mr. MARSH then read a series of resolutions.

The first one expressed a sense of responsibility.

The second embodied the fact that, in the record of 949 convicts in the present year in the Court of General Sessions, and of 4,215 in the Court of Special Sessions, only 94 were sober when their crimes were committed.

The third expressed a hope that the opinions of Judges [illegible] and T. A. JOHNSON, would yet give [illegible] to the law of the State.

The fourth declared that all objections to a prohibitory law were unworthy a rational citizen.

The fifth was as follows:

Resolved, That we can find no serious impediment in the decision of the Court of Appeals to the enactment and enforcement of an effectual law of prohibition, since three of the Court were opposed to that decision, pronouncing the law constitutional; and since, of the five judges who pronounced it unconstitutional, three did it for one reason, and two for another; at no time have a majority of the Court agreed upon the unconstitutionality of any one section; while five of the eight judges agree that it is the constitutional right of the Legislature to pass a prohibitory law, if the good of the community requires it.

The sixth resolved that to abandon the system of prohibition and fall back upon a license system, would be unworthy of the age. That

"Since it has been demonstrated that two-thirds of the pauperism and crime, and a great portion of the insanity of the country can be traced, in the last fifty years, to the licensed dram-shop, so that Michigan and Ohio have forever excluded all license by the Constitution of their States, it would be cruel in the extreme once more for us to legalize, for gold, so horrid a business."

The seventh was as follows:

Resolved, That in the present juncture, it is incumbent on the friends of temperance, law, order, and humanity to urge it upon the next Legislature either to amend the present law upon the statute-book, so that it shall conform to the decision of the Court of Appeals, or,—which would be better, in our estimation—pass an entire new law, so regulating the traffic in intoxicating drinks, as to make unlawful their sale as a beverage.

The Eighth congratulated the men of Maine upon their success on their late election day.

The Ninth outlined the work still open to Temperance men.

The tenth asks the Governor elect to call up the subject early.

Rev. R. M. HATFIELD was the next speaker. He thought that the friends of temperance were in a dilemma—that the law for which they had labored so long had been stricken down. The mass of the people were not prepared for this law, they had not waked up to the evils of the rum business—that great outrage to society. New York was never so beset with rum shops as at present, and all the wickedness that they entail upon us. In his opinion it would be many years before there was much improvement. He thought that if Paris was all of France, New-York city was not all of this State, and that the best part of New-York lay on the other side of Spuyten Duyvil Creek. He was for letting New-York go to destruction if they couldn't reform it. He fully identified himself with the cause, and if it sunk he would sink with it. He said that perhaps enough wails had not ascended to heaven to cause God to bless them in their efforts; but hoped they would not be discouraged, for as sure as God led the children of Israel safely through the Red Sea, so surely would He, in his own good time, bless the cause.

A collection to defray expenses of the meeting was then taken up.

Hon. BENJAMIN JOY, of Tompkins County, spoke next.

All seem, said he, to agree that we should have a law. A friend told me yesterday: "You must fall back on moral suasion." Why, public sentiment, moral suasion and law go together. When he was married he was a poor young man—as he had a right to be—wealthy only in a virtuous wife. He kept on his shelf, for he had no sideboard, three or four different kinds of liquor. This, at that day, was public sentiment. We were bound to have the law; and as the barber, when the man he was shaving yelled out: "Don't pull so!" answered: "If the handle don't break the beard is bound to come;" so, if the handle don't break, we're bound to have the law, if we pull hard enough. The speaker illustrated his points by well-told anecdotes, which kept the audience in a continuous roar of laughter. He retired amid great applause.

WM. H. BURLEIGH, Esq., (Harbor-Master,) was then introduced, and after regretting the non-enforcement of the prohibitory law, urged upon his hearers renewed efforts. They were not released from their work because they had failed once. They must try once more. He spoke of the corrupt public sentiment of the age, and animadverted upon the press for sustaining it—presses too, from whom they hoped better things,—but Mr. B. did not call names.

Mr. MORTON, from Glasgow, made a few remarks, and the meeting adjourned.

Reward of Merit.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

When I first saw your report of the services of the two servant girls, (in the detection of the five burglars in Broad-street, last week,) I felt so strongly impressed in their favor, that that impression is not yet laid aside. Permit me to enlist you to espouse their cause, and advocate some generous and remunerative gift towards them, from the firm so largely and opportunely benefited by these unattached police.

Respectfully, YOUR CONSTANT READER.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Threatening Aspect of the Neufchatel Question.

Refusal of the Federal Council to Give Up the Prisoners.

Sensation in Madrid at Mr. Buchanan's Election.

INTERESTING FINANCIAL NEWS.

COTTON AND BREADSTUFFS DULL.

Consols 94@94 3-8.

The British and North American Mail steamer *Africa*, from Liverpool, about 10 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, 29th, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The *Kangaroo*, from Philadelphia, arrived at Liverpool at 10½ P. M., of Thursday, the 27th.

In Great Britain business is steadily improving, and the general opinion is that the worst of the financial crisis is over. There are symptoms of a speedy return to a lower rate of discount by the Bank of England, into whose coffers a considerable portion of the recent gold arrivals has gone.

It is understood that the question of adopting an exclusively gold standard is again occupying the attention of the French Government. The Bank of France begins to accumulate specie.

We read in the city article of the London *Times*:

"It is stated that £315,000 out of the £350,000 required as the capital of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, by whom it is hoped to establish electric communication between England and America in the early part of next Summer, has already been subscribed. £100,000 has been taken in the United States, £100,000 in London, £71,000 in Liverpool, £35,000 in Manchester, £14,000 in Glasgow, and £1,000 in Leamington. On Friday next the shares are to be allotted."

In the London correspondence of the Manchester *Guardian* we find the following paragraph:

"As regards America, I have always conceived the 'Crampton affair' was much more than less a Presidential election trick, and that the mountain would subside into a mole-hill as soon as the requisite amount of political capital had been extracted from it. Such, I have little doubt, will turn out to be the fact, and I, therefore, anticipate the speedy renewal of our usual diplomatic relations with the United States. Its Minister, Mr. DALLAS, has never left this country, and has never for a moment ceased to be on the most friendly relations with our Foreign Secretary, and the Government generally. Mr. DALLAS is, himself, I believe, of Scottish extraction, and descended from a Judge of that name, whose son or grandson emigrated to America before the war of Independence. Mr. DALLAS has a reputation for great caution and sagacity, is, in appearance, like one of the old pilgrim fathers, and was a lawyer of considerable reputation before he entered the diplomatic service. Although he is, I have heard, a personal friend of the new President, Mr. BUCHANAN, he has certainly no anti-English feeling; and is actuated, I believe, by the most sincere desire to promote the most perfect and cordial understanding between the two nations."

The chief feature of the political news by this arrival is the firm attitude assumed by Switzerland against the demands of Prussia in the affair of Neuchâtel. Switzerland has given a direct and unconditional refusal to the Prussian Minister's direct demand. Austria, Bavaria and Baden support Prussia.

It is now definitely understood that the Paris Congress will reassemble, but the time and place are yet doubtful.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that a private telegraphic dispatch, received in Paris on Wednesday, announces the taking of Herat by the Persians.

Some of the American shipowners have been fortunate in selling at Marseilles the ships recently chartered by the French Government. Among others, the clipper *Ocean Herald* has been purchased for £18,000 by the house of PASTRE, and the *Queen of Clippers* by Messrs. RALLI.

Lieut. PYM, of Arctic celebrity, has laid before the Royal Geographical Society the plan for another search after the survivors of the Franklin expedition. The London *Times* urges the Government to discountenance such an expedition.

A fearful accident happened in the Southampton docks about 5½ o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, on board the Royal West India mail steamer *Parana*, when three persons were killed and nine wounded by the bursting of one of the boilers. [illegible] created the greatest consternation.

Mr. NEWMAN HALL, an English [illegible] and critic, was subjected, at Berlin, to a domiciliary visit by the Police, in consequence of his having been the bearer of letters to "suspected" persons in Prussia. The matter has been prominently noticed by the English papers.

A souvenir of an event in naval history has been presented by Admiral WALLIS to the gun-room mess of the British frigate *Shannon*. The memorial consists of a box made from wood of the United States frigate *Chesapeake*, mounted in silver, and bearing the following inscription:

"Box made from part of a beam of the United States frigate *Chesapeake*, captured in single combat by Her Majesty's frigate *Shannon*, in Boston Bay, U. S., 1st June, 1813. Presented to the gun-room mess of the *Shannon*, as a perpetual memorial of that action, by Rear-Admiral PROVO WALLIS, senior surviving Lieutenant."

Liverpool Cotton Market continues dull, the trade buying only for immediate wants, and other purchasers operating to only a moderate extent. Holders offered their stocks freely, especially in the lower qualities of American, which were irregular in price, and must be quoted ⅛d. ℔ lb. lower. In the middling and better descriptions, which, from their greater scarcity, had been more steady, there was not so much decline, although last week's rates were barely supported. Week's sales—34,380 bales, including 2,170 speculation, and 1,070 export. Friday's market closed quietly—sales 6,000 bales, including 500 on speculation and export. Fair Orleans, 7⅜d.; middling Orleans, 6⅞d.; fair Mobiles, 7¼d.; middling Mobiles, 6 13-16d.; fair Uplands, 7d.; middling Uplands, 6⅝d.

In Manchester business was dull, but producers generally firm. The feeling in favor of short time seemed on the increase.

Breadstuffs generally were dull. Holders of Wheat had shown less anxiety to press sales during the week, but buyers would not take a large quantity without obtaining a concession. Flour had declined about 1s. per barrel, with a fair amount of business. Indian Corn still heavy, and 3d.@6d. lower on the week.

In the Provision market there had been rather more briskness in Beef, but holders continued willing sellers. Considerable sales had been made in Pork, at slightly former prices, chiefly resales from the French and English Government auctions.

The Sugar market, at Liverpool, continued firm; and Rice in steady demand.

The Money Market is reported decidedly easier. The Bank of England had purchased £300,000 of last week's gold arrivals, whilst the balance was taken for the Bank of France and the Continent. An early return to the rate of 6 ℔ cent. discount was generally expected, but whether it would be good policy at the present moment was questioned. Consols had advanced, and closed at 94⅛@⅜ for money, and 94⅜@½ for accounts.

The Market for American securities is reported (by BELL & Co.) quiet. Transactions in State Stocks unimportant. Actual business in the various Railroad Bonds were limited, but the transactions were at improved prices. The demand for Illinois Central shares continued, and there were buyers at 13, with sellers at 13½ premium.

Threatening Aspect of the Neuchatel Question.

REFUSAL OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL TO LIBERATE THE ROYALIST PRISONERS.

A telegraphic dispatch from Carlsruhe announces that in the sitting of the Swiss Federal Council of the 23d instant an absolute refusal was given to the demand of M. DE SYDOW, the Prussian Envoy, concerning the liberation of the prisoners at Neuchâtel. The demands of Prussia were supported by the Governments of Austria, Bavaria, and Baden.

Another telegraphic dispatch, dated Berne, Nov. 24, says:

"The Federal Council unanimously refuses to accede to the demand of Prussia to liberate unconditionally the Royalist prisoners made at Neuchâtel, but it declares that it is ready to enter into negotiations on the subject, and

[From the London Times, Nov. 2.]

In what country is Neuchâtel? Asked anybody. Put it to the [illegible] next Christmas. As for our public-school boys, perhaps they won't know, but their sisters will answer at once [illegible]. Look to the maps; there [illegible] would say something was wanting. But the [illegible] is disputed, and that by the most ungeographical State in the world. Prussia, that lies in pieces over the map of Europe, like the fragments of a [illegible] snowball, says that Neuchâtel is hers and actually talks of recovering it by force of arms. We have already given the story of her pretensions; how, little more than a century ago, by dint of hard bribing, she got a very bad title to a very equivocal [illegible] acknowledged by Europe; how the said protectorship, even then an evanescent property, was afterwards knocked about in the wars of the Revolution, given by Bonaparte to Berthier, and only returned at last to Prussia in about the same condition as the curious old title to the kingdom of Jerusalem, extant somewhere [illegible]. At the great crash in 1848 what was left of the thing, a coat of arms, or a parti-colored post, was thrown down, and Prussia was congratulated on being saved a property which consisted in the expense of bribing a clique of partisans. In the course of this year the said partisans, having among them one or two people who find no favor in the eyes of the Republicans, seized the bit of a [illegible] with its picturesque little quadrangle, in which the ministerial government is carried on. The next day they were stifled like wasps in their own nest, and the leaders put in durance, for there is a thriving independent population in the neighborhood, besides a Federal camp on the shores of the lake, which leave the little city itself small choice in the question. Nothing was more simple, but the King of Prussia, who has been obliged to acquiesce in the loss of his nominal honors ever since 1848, now demands that his friends shall be released without trial, and the Federal Council has unanimously refused to do so, though ready to negotiate with Prussia on civil terms.

So the peace of Europe is really threatened for this bit of political pedantry! To call the thing an old relic would be doing it more honor than it deserves, for there are many "relics" with very remarkable histories, going back many centuries. This thing was no better than a forgery a hundred and fifty years ago. There are literary forgeries, and copies of pictures pretending to be original, of a much earlier date; so even the antiquity of a hundred and fifty years does not add much to the value of the forgery in this instance. Other value it has none. At Neuchâtel the King of Prussia is simply an impostor, like the man that haunts some English properties, coming once a year, or once in five years, to the park gate or the hall door, and declaring himself the true heir-at-law. He has no home there, except with Count Pourtales and a few other people who are in the same boat with His Majesty, and are so committed to the folly that they have not the strength of mind to back out. His reign in the hearts of the population consists in his being classed with those things on this earth and below this earth which the inhabitants of the little State have been in the habit of denouncing from their youth. The name, then, is all that he demands, and it is about as much a name as the kingdom of France, which survived in our own Royal style and title within the lifetime of many of us. For this was then a name, this *parvi nominis umbra*, for this rag of imposture, this "record of a prior conviction," the King of Prussia threatens to light up the flames of war over Europe. It is true that he has no such [illegible] intention, and that he does not roar without giving the ladies due warning that he is not a real lion. But playing at going to war sometimes ends in war, just as many a poor lad has lost his life by playing at hanging. The Swiss are rude fellows, and, while His Majesty is only blustering, they might do something that even the King of Prussia could not swallow; and it is quite possible that Austria, Bavaria, and Baden might not be able to back out as easily as they expect.

The case of the present prisoners is that they rose in arms against the actual Government of Neuchâtel. That Government had existed for several years, and, whatever communications had passed between the State, the Federation, and the Prussian Government, there had been no actual attempt on the part of Prussia to disturb the order of things. All at once a few families, headed by an Aide-de-Camp of the King, made a ridiculous insurrection, which cost some lives, a good many wounds, and a good deal of trouble. As Neuchâtel and Switzerland had recognized the then existing Government, they could not but regard these men as insurgents and rebels, and to liberate them at the demand of the King of Prussia would have been simply to acknowledge themselves the criminals. Indeed, consistency would have required that, together with the release of the prisoners, the good people of Neuchâtel should invite a Prussian Viceroy, and send a deputation of their most substantial citizens, with halters round their necks, to Potsdam. The Swiss are not the people to stultify themselves in this fashion, so, at all events, they will first bring these men to trial, and then think what to do. This, however, is the very thing the King of Prussia wants to anticipate, if possible. He seems to have a mysterious horror of a trial. This is intelligible. With a trial comes examination, reading of letters, and perhaps confessions. Indeed, it is the King of Prussia that is to be tried, as well as Count Pourtales and his friends. No doubt this will be very unpleasant to His Majesty, and he will be kept on thorns till the trial is over. His remedy, however, is a very simple one, and substantially it is the course he must come to at last, so he may as well take it while he can with some sort of [illegible]

The Eastern Question—A New Influence on [illegible]

From the Paris Correspondence of the London News.

Facts have come to my knowledge to-day which go far to explain the confidence with which the *Nord* of Brussels repeats that Russia has not given way a jot in regard to the Bolgrad question, and that she still insists that it must be referred to the decision of a Congress. Although my information is filtered through a Russian channel, I have not the least doubt of its correctness. I am told that within the last few days immense efforts have been made, and not without success, to bring an unconstitutional influence to bear upon the decision of the English Cabinet. A plausible proposition, emanating from France, and approved of at Berlin, is at this moment under consideration in London, backed by a weight of that German element in the councils of St. James' which it is sometimes extremely difficult for any Minister to resist. This is the scheme: Out of tender consideration for the honor of Russia, to which English honor was but too much sacrificed in the Paris Congress, it is suggested that she must not be called upon to rescind the resolution she has expressed, not to yield Bolgard without the decision of a new Congress. But then, by way of a tempting bait, a promise is implied, if not actually made, that France will answer for a majority of votes in favor of the English view, and that the meeting of the Congress shall, in fact be, merely a solemn farce, since it will be called upon to register a foregone conclusion. This project may doubtless recommend itself to certain minds as an eminently peace-making device. But I have reason to know that the English Cabinet, if left free to act upon its own opinion, would not accept it, because it feels that while called upon to make an important sacrifice of principle, and to yield a point in the first instance, it has no sufficient security against trickery when the Congress should meet. It is very possible that the ministry may need all the support of the public in England upon this question within a very short time.

Alleged Solution of the Neapolitan Question.

A letter from Vienna, of the 22d, in the *Bourse Gazette*, of Berlin, says: "Private letters from Naples and the official communications of our Ambassador, General de Martini, agree in announcing the approaching solution of the Neapolitan affair, King Ferdinand having decided on making the necessary concessions. An extensive amnesty is being prepared, and orders have already been given to the tribunals to designate the persons under prosecution who may be pardoned. The Ministry of Justice has also settled the reforms which are to be introduced in criminal justice, and a decree setting them forth is about to be promulgated. We learn that our Cabinet has communicated these facts to the Cabinets of Paris and London. As soon as the King of Naples shall have taken the first steps in the spirit thus indicated, English and French vessels of war will cease to cruise before the ports of Naples and Sicily, the amnesty and the projected reforms will be published, and the differences will so be terminated."

Sensation Caused in Madrid by Mr. Buchanan's Election.

From the Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

The nomination of Mr. Buchanan as President of the United States has caused considerable sensation in Madrid, as he is looked upon, rightly or wrongly, as the patron of the fillibusters, and as determined to have Cuba by hook or by crook. There is a question which, I think, deserves more attention than has been given to it, and which may have greater and speedier consequences than is imagined. I allude to the relative position of the Spanish portion of St. Domingo with Spain and the United States. The United States are doing everything to please or cajole the Dominicans, even promising them complete protection against the Haytians, if they will only allow the introduction of a colony, which, in itself, well serve as a wall against Hayti. On the other hand, Spain, through the instrumentality of her Consul, Señor Segovia, is doing everything he can to disgust the Dominicans, to reduce their resources, to tie their hands, and to force them into the arms of the Americans. The accession to power of the present Government saved Spain at least from one ridiculous [illegible], which seems inconceivable to any [illegible]. The last Cabinet, at the suggestion [illegible] of its Foreign Minister, Pastor Diaz, was [illegible] going to send a fleet to Naples to protect King Bomba. They had completely forgotten the somewhat cavalier manner in which the French General, at the time of the siege of Rome, wrote to Gen. Cordova, (not the Gran Capitan,) at Terracina, to say that, if the Spanish army advanced further he would fire into them. I presume the same thing would [illegible], have taken place in the Bay of [illegible]. Narvaez was Minister when the above took place, and he probably feared a similar result [illegible] naval expedition.

An American Corvette in the Dardanelles.

From the Constantinople (Nov. 10) Correspondence of the London Times.

Yesterday morning the American sailing corvette *Constellation*, 22, came into the Golden Horn, and exchanged salutes with the batteries of Tophané. The appearance of a man-of-war not belonging to the allies caused rather an excitement, especially as the first report had enlarged her into a 80-gun frigate, for how could a Russian man-of-war be excluded from the Dardanelles if the straits were not closed to an American? But she belongs to the class of smaller vessels which have always received permission to come up even in times of peace for an occasional visit.

Sale of the Wreck of the American Packet Ship Samuel M. Fox.

From the Liverpool Courier.

On Saturday, the wreck of the packet-ship *Samuel M. Fox* was sold by auction at the office of Messrs. Percival, Campbell & Co., brokers, Exchange-street east. The vessel was offered as she now lies stranded on Burbo Bank, together with any stores or materials that may be found on board. She is 1,242 tons measurement, and was built in 1850, by Mr. W. H. Webb, of New-York. The cargo consists of iron rails, pig and sheet iron, tin plates, bale goods, hardware, &c., a portion of which has been saved. By the conditions of sale the purchaser will receive a salvage of 50 per cent. on all such cargo as may be saved and landed at Liverpool. The sale was largely attended by brokers and others who speculate in property of this description. The vessel was put up at the sum of £100, and after some small advances had been made on this amount the bidding became very spirited. The price ultimately reached £8,000; and there being no advance, the vessel was knocked down for that sum to Mr. J. Bird, marine store dealer. The success of the speculation must of course depend upon whether the purchaser succeeds in recovering the vessel and saving any material portion of the cargo.

Vessels frozen up in the Baltic.

From the Berlin (Nov. 28,) Correspondence of the London Times.

Winter has set in at the northern capitol of the Russian Empire much earlier this year than usual. During the whole period of 141 years in which account has been kept, the Neva has only been sixteen times frozen over in the first half of the month of November; and it was only in 1812 that this took place so early as this year, viz: the 10th inst. The suddenness and severity also with which it set in enabled it to overtake and make prisoners some fifty or sixty vessels which had already cleared out of the inner bay and anchored off the Tolboukin Light, to the great surprise of their crews. These suddenly found themselves inclosed in ice on the 10th inst. Soon afterwards, however, a stiff north-east wind blew the ice out of the inner bay and set at liberty most of these ice-bound vessels; but one of them, however (the *Ceres*) was so damaged by the floating ice that she sank. At the same time the wind, which released all those that were lying in deep water, brought many others aground that were lying at the time in the so-called Little Road between Cronslot and Fort Menschikoff, for the effect of a high wind blowing either way in that narrow channel is to increase or diminish its depth by several feet. The captains of such vessels as did not come under the beneficial influence of this stiff northeaster, and were not thus blown out of their difficulties, have, in most cases, where they did not lie too far from the open water, contracted with laborers to have passages sawn for them through the ice—an operation that costs about 150 roubles silver for each vessel, though it still requires a further combination of favorable circumstances to enable them to avail themselves of the opening. All further export from St. Petersburg was, of course, at an end; but bargains for exports next Spring are reported as having been made to very considerable amounts. On the other hand, the plentiful falls of snow that took place on the nights of the 11th, 12th and 13th, provided the home traffic with every possible facility for sledge traveling and conveyance.

The Bank of England—An Immediate Reduction in the Rate of Discount Anticipated.

From the London Times, (City Article,) Nov. 27.

Although the desirableness of an immediate reduction of the rate of discount is generally admitted, great doubt appears to prevail as to its being adopted by the Bank this week. The Bank Directors being the only persons who can judge of the returns which will appear in next Friday's *Gazette*, it is possible they may have reasons for delay which cannot yet be appreciated; but, supposing these returns to present favorable features, their hesitation to give relief from the exceptional pressure which has lately prevailed will be regarded by many with disappointment. There is no branch of the industry of the country which can remain unaffected by the existing state of the money market, while with such firms as are under heavy commitments based upon calculations of an average rate of discount it constitutes a daily question of actual loss to be sustained. To Railway Companies and other public bodies requiring at regular periods to raise large sums on debentures it is likewise a formidable point. One plea in favor of hesitation will probably be that it is desirable to give time to ascertain if the firmer tone of the Continental exchanges will be maintained; but, notwithstanding the feeling that if there is any room for doubt it is always better to err on the side of caution, the matter is too important for delay to be justified on merely conjectural grounds. It must likewise be borne in mind that just in proportion as the present rate is upheld beyond its natural and proper term, the rebound to a different condition will be more sharp—a contingency always to be guarded against as [illegible] of the Continental exchanges. They are now free from any feature to cause apprehension, especially as it is not necessary to the [illegible] of trade that they should remain in favor of this country, whose function it is to discharge all the Australian and a great portion of the Californian payments that fall due to foreigners, contenting itself with the surplus that may remain. As regards the rates of discount now in force upon the continent, they undoubtedly fail to warrant the maintenance of 7 per cent. in London. At Paris first-class paper can be negotiated at 5¾, at Vienna, Frankfort and Amsterdam 5 per cent. is the general charge, at Hamburg it is 6 and in Belgium 4 per cent. We are, therefore, altogether out of harmony with the rates of other commercial cities, and while on the one hand it is true that the recent approach to a recovery of confidence throughout Europe is yet far from having made such progress as to remove all doubt as to its being permanent, there is on the other enough to authorize a favorable movement for the present, and nothing to prevent the step being retraced if even in a short time such a course should be found desirable.

From the London Times (City Article) Nov. 28.

Although the Bank of England have abstained from any reduction of their rate of discount, the funds have again been very firm to-day, closing at a further advance of a quarter ℘ cent. Consols for money, which left off last evening at 94@⅛, opened at 94¼@⅜. From this they temporarily receded to 94⅛, but the market, supported by the advices from the Paris Bourse, soon resumed its firmness, and the last operations were at 94¼@⅜ for money, and 94⅜@½ for the 4th of December. For the new account on the 8th of January the final price was 95@⅛. During the day the Bank gave notice that they would be prepared to advance money on Government securities till the January account, at their current rate of 7 ℘ cent., and this removal of the recent resolution against making advances upon stock on any terms was accepted as a favorable indication. The proceeding, however, has always been customary during the shuttings for the dividends. For some time past exaggerated reports have been circulated of the Bank having taken loans on stock; and, although the amounts so withdrawn from the market are believed really to have been insignificant, the assumption that they will now be repaid may, probably, have operated to increase the tendency to confidence. The amount of business during the day was unimportant. Money, although obtainable on short loans at 5½ ℘ cent., was not freely offered, and for loans till January the rate was 6¼ ℘ cent. The telegraphic accounts from China, announcing a decline in the demand for silver, exercised a favorable influence, and strengthened the prevailing impression that under existing circumstances the bank rate of discount is needlessly high. Bank Stock closed at 215½@217½; Reduced, 93@¼; New Three ℘ Cents., 93⅞@¼; India Stock, 225@228; Exchequer Bonds, 98⅛@99; India Bonds, 2s. dis. to 2s. pm.; and Exchequer Bills, 2s.@5s. pm.

In the Discount market to-day the demand was moderate at rates ranging from a ⅛ to a ¼ ℘ cent. below those of the Bank. At the Bank, it was understood the applications, although limited, were more numerous than during the last two or three days.

Plan of Lieut. Pim for a Renewed Search for the Survivors of the Franklin Expedition.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held in London, Lieutenant Pim, R. N., the traveler, read a paper on the possibility of elucidating the mystery of Sir John Franklin and his party. Alluding to the discovery of relics by Dr. Rae, Lieutenant Pim says: Not the smallest vestige of human remains was found, and there is not a particle of evidence to prove the death of even one man belonging to Franklin's ship since they sailed from Beechy Island. The case now stands thus; undoubted relics of the Franklin expedition have been found, and from them an inference is drawn which points to a certain locality as the position of the missing ships; that locality, I think every one agrees, is King William Land. Thus research is limited to a comparatively small extent of country, and as the settlements of the Esquimaux must have been reached by Franklin's men as evidenced by their possession of the relics, it is more than probable some of the party may yet be living domesticated among these tribes. With such a certain indication to guide us, is it not more than strange that our efforts in the search have slackened, in fact, I grieve to say, ceased altogether? This naturally brings me to the plan of search I am anxious to propose to this society. The scheme is a comprehensive one, and cannot, I think, fail of success. A small screw vessel, with a complement of twenty men, to penetrate as far down Peel Sound as possible, take up Winter quarters, and, assisted by teams of dogs purchased at Disco or Uppernaick, extend the search down both shores of the Sound. Another vessel, similarly equipped, to push through Behring's Straits, and winter at King William Land, whilst an overland party descend the Great Fish River, with orders to make for a certain rendezvous, previously arranged. Thus a comprehensive scheme [illegible] would be organized, which could hardly fail of success; for it will at once be seen that the very ice and currents which prove an obstacle to the advance of one party, will have precisely the opposite effect upon the other, and thus insure that at least one vessel will reach her destination. You will see that I lay great stress upon the smallness of the ships and the use of dogs for traveling purposes. My experience proves the superiority of small vessels, with limited crews, over large ships and corresponding companies. Who will doubt, that had Sir John Franklin commanded 20 men instead of 138, he would have escaped from his icy prison like Sir John Ross? The smaller number would enjoy abundance, while the larger were perishing of hunger. As regards the use of dogs, their superiority for sledging purposes over men has been abundantly proved. If only one man is taken ill on a journey, the increased ratio of labor on his comrades is such as seriously to impede progress, it becoming necessary to place him on the sledge. If two men are overtaken by illness the object of the journey must be given up and a speedy return to head-quarters become imperative, whereas with dogs, the failure of 1, 2 or 3 does not in any way entail additional labor on the others, as the sick ones follow the sledge until recovered, and if very ill and useless can be dispensed with altogether; moreover, frost is the most dreaded enemy of the men, whilst dogs are exposed to the severest inclemency of the Winter with impunity. In addition, I may remark, that the average daily journey with men is about ten miles, with dogs nearly twenty, or just double.

THE VERY LATEST

By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

London, Saturday, Nov. 29—A. M.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

At the Privy Council held yesterday at Windsor Castle, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Tuesday the 16th of December until the 3d of February, and a proclamation was issued directing the assemblage of Parliament on the 3d of February for the dispatch of public business.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

(*From Times' city article.*)

The subscription list for the £350,000 required by the Atlantic Telegraph Company, was closed to-day, the applications having considerably exceeded the specific amount. All the shares are £1,000 each, and a call of 20 per cent. is to be paid upon them on Friday next. A combination of names of higher standing in the commercial world has rarely been obtained, and the confidence felt in the early accomplishment of the undertaking appears to be complete. The proportions in which the 350 shares have been taken are: 101 in London, 88 in America, 66 in Liverpool, 37 in Glasgow, 28 in Manchester, 4 in Tewesbury, 4 in Brighton, 1 in Nottingham, and 1 in Leamington. It is understood that application will be made to the United States Government for an annual grant, equal to 4 per cent. on the capital—such as has been accorded by the British Treasury. The Company possesses an exclusive privilege from the British Colonies of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, and also from the State of Maine, for laying submarine cables to those shores.

THE NEUFCHATEL QUESTION.

Berlin, Saturday Morning.

The *Zeit* says that *Prussia* will—indeed, would rather—relinquish her rights over Neufchatel, provided an honorable retreat were opened to her, by the enlargement of the political prisoners. If the contrary position should be persisted in, Prussia will act decisively.

WARLIKE MOVEMENTS IN THE EAST.

Marseilles, Friday.

The *Presse de l'Orient*, of the 17th ult., announces that a strong Russian corps was advancing through Bessarabia towards the Black Sea.

Seven English vessels-of-war were expected at Constantinople from Malta. The Journal of Teheran states that Youssouf, the leader of the revolt at Herat, was carried to Teheran on the 18th, and condemned to death, but subsequently was pardoned.

THE MADRID BANK.

Madrid, Thursday, Nov. 27, 1856.

The Madrid Bank has resolved to pay a six months' dividend on the foreign debt.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

From the London Times' City Article.

Friday Evening—Although there has been a most active demand for Money in the Stock Exchange throughout the day at extreme rates, the Funds have fully maintained their late advance. One cause of the augmented demand for Money consisted in this being settling day in foreign Stocks. The transactions in that department, especially in Turkish Bonds, have been unusually numerous and important. In addition to the demand for Money in the Stock Exchange, consequent upon the foreign settlement, there was an active inquiry in the discount market and at the Bank of England, caused principally by the payments for silver about to be transmitted by the India and China mail. The preparations for the end of the month and the heavy amounts falling due each day at the Bank likewise tend to contract the supply. The best paper, however, was still negotiated at 6¾ ℘ cent. The closing prices of the French Three ℘ Cents. on the Paris Bourse this evening were 69f. 10c. for money and 69f. 20c. for account, showing a further advance of more than ¼ ℘ cent.

The private letters from Paris to-day are again encouraging. Since the last return the bullion in the Bank of England has experienced an increase of £300,000—about £320,000 of this has been received within the past three days. In consequence of the purchase of Australian gold in London, there was a general tendency towards an influx, not only at the Paris establishment, but at the Branches. [illegible]

Despite an increased demand for money to-day from all quarters, the funds were very firm and closed at a further advance of ⅛ ℘ cent. Most other departments of the Stock Exchange were also higher, the rise extending to English and French Railway Shares, and Turkish Stocks. In the Stock Exchange the demand for money was general; seven per cent. and upwards was readily paid for short loans on Consols. In the discount market the general rate is seven per cent., but transactions continue to take place in some cases at 6¾. A good demand for money is anticipated next week in connection with the 4th of the month, coupled with the monthly settlement in Consols.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Africa.] London, Friday, Nov. 28, 1856—6 P.M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been steady during the week, without material alteration in prices. Money—The demand is less active. Consols leave of 94⅞@94½ for money, 94¼@94⅜ for account. Bar Silver 5s. 2¼d. Mexican Dollars 5s. 2d., nominal. Doubloons—South American 75s. 9d., Spanish 78s. 9d. American Eagles, 76s. 4½d.

Cochineal steady; 250 bags at auction mostly sold. Honduras Silver, ord. pasty to good 3s. 3d.@3s. 11; Mexican Silver 3s. 7d. Teneriffe Silver 3s. 8d.@3s. 9d., Blacks 3s. 11d.@4s. 1d.

Whalebone—Scarce.

Coffee—Firm; 414 casks, 79 barrels, 754 bags Plantation Ceylon at auction all sold; small fine ord. grey to good mid, colory 58s.@65s., triage chiefly 45s.@56s., and pea berry 77s.@85s. Good mid. Native has been readily salable at 52s. 6d., and about 4,000 bags have changed hands privately at that price, while some superior in public sale realised 53s. 6d., and common 52s.; 33 casks and 3 bbls. Cuba brought 58s. 6d.@62s. In Brazil or other kinds nothing doing.

Copper is firm at the late advance. Tough Cake and Tile £117. Sheathing 13d. Yellow Metal Sheathing 11½d.

Cotton—Sales for the week, 1,200 bales, without change in prices. At Liverpool the demand has been moderate, sales for the week, 31,000 bales; mid. Orleans 6⅞d.

Cocoa quiet, and no sales to report.

Corn—At Monday's market there was a fair supply of English Wheat, with large arrivals of Foreign, which had a depressing effect on the trade, and only a limited business was done, at a decline of 3s.@4s. ℘ qr. on the prices of the previous Monday. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 63s. 3d. on 97,973 qrs. returned. To-day the market was quiet, and prices are unchanged. We quote White American Wheat 68s.@72s.; Red 64s.@66s. ℘ qr. American Flour 32s.@34s. ℘ bbl.

Linseed Cakes—Are dull, and prices rather in favor of buyers.

Drugs, &c.—Gum Dammer—190 cases good Pale chiefly sold at 65s. Gum Benjamin—33 cases sold at moderate prices. Cardamoms—53 bags Madras sold at 2s. 4d.@2s. 10d. for ordinary to good. Turmeric—316 bags Madras partly sold at 36s. for fair. Camphor—200 cases sold at 80s. Gambier—1,150 bales fair quality sold at 17s. 6d. Cutch—112 cases fair Pegue taken in at 58s. Sapan Wood—22 tons Java brought from £17 10s.@£18 5s. Quicksilver—1s. 8½d.

Hemp—Russian steady; St. Petersburg Clean £37@£37 10s. In Manila nothing to report. Jute steady; 1,187 bales chiefly sold—low mixed to good fair £14@£21.

Indigo—Very firm, and little offering.

Iron—There is rather more demand for Welsh; we quote Rails and Bars £7 5s.@£7 10s., f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch Pig firm at 73s. 6d. for mixed Nos. on the Clyde.

Turpentine—Spirits rather dearer; American in casks 34s.@34s. 6d.

Linseed continues to arrive freely from the Black Sea and Azov, and parcels arrived or off the coast can be bought on lower terms; 60s. 6d. has been accepted for a cargo of Taganrog, and Odessa is not worth more than 62s.@63s. 6d.; we quote Bombay 64s.@65s., Calcutta 60s.@62s., Archangel 52s.@54s. Import from all parts from 1st January, 251,900 qrs. against 275,800 in 1855, and 204,000 in 1854.

Tin firm. Straits for arrival sold at 140s. Banca, 140s.

Oils—Sperm, the nominal quotation is £95, but nothing doing; Southern £49@£50; Pale Seal and Cod £49@£50. Olive is dull; on the spot Mogadore offers at £50 10s., Messina has been sold at £53, Seville and Malaga £53 10s., £54, and Gallipoli £56. Cocoa Nut steady at 49s.@51s. Palm 45s.@47s. Rape in more demand; foreign Refined sells at 55s. and Brown at 52s. Linseed quiet at 38s. 6d. on the spot.

In Molasses nothing to report.

Rice—The demand for distillation still continues, and the lower qualities have advanced 3d. ℘ cwt. Privately the transactions have comprised a floating cargo of 500 tons Rangoon at 10s. 7½d., and one of 400 tons Madras (September shipment) at 10s. 6d. for [illegible], besides about 20,000 bags on the spot, Madras [illegible] 8d.; ord. Bengal 10s. [illegible]; Dacca Bengal 10s. [illegible]@1s. 9d. At auction and afterwards the following sold: 13,000 bags and 3,000 pkts. Bengal at 9s. [illegible] 10s. for low to good middling, [illegible], low mid. to mid., 10s.@11s., and 12s.@12s. 6d. for fine white; 4,976 bags Java at 11s. 6d. for mid., and 11s. for low mid. yel. Stock of all kinds, 58,686 tons against 9,408 same time last year, 8,954 in 1854, 15,590 1853, 14,671 in 1852.

Rum—More inquired for at rather advanced rates. Good Jamaica 5s.@5s. 8d., Demerara 2s. 7d.@2s. 9d., Berbice 2s. 5d., proof.

Saltpetre—Has been actively sought after, and prices have advanced. Nitrate of Soda: small sales at 17s. 6d.@17s. 9d.

Spices—Pepper; of 4,380 bags, 300 pkts. Black offered, a considerable portion was sold. Malabar heavy at 4½d.@4¾d., half-heavy and light, 4⅜d.@4½d., and Batavia at 4⅜d.@4½d. Pimento—A small parcel was withdrawn, at 4⅜d.@4½d. for middling to good middling. Nutmegs—119 cases sold at 1d.@2d. cheaper, small and shriveled to mid. brown, 1s. 2d.@2s. 4d., good middling, 2s. 9d.@3s. 3d., and good, 3s. 4d.@3s. 11d.; 12 boxes Grenada sold at 1s. 8d.@1s. 11d. Mace—44 cases were realised, at 1s. 10d.@1s. 11d. for middling good red, and 1s. 9d.@2s. 2d. for low middling to good pale.

Tea—In fair demand; Common Congou, 9½d. ℘ lb.

Sugar—The public sales have been small, but privately a large business has been done in Foreign, principally Havana, and partly on speculation. West India is still scarce, and only 1,470 hhds. have been sold, including at auction 287 hhds. Barbadoes, from 48s. 0d.@52s. 6d.; and 41 hhds. 19 tcs., 50 bbls., and 120 bags crystalized Demerara, 48s.@52s. 11,000 bags Mauritius and East India at auction to-day mostly sold at steady rates. Privately, 3,000 to 4,000 bags Mauritius on the spot sold at full prices, and 1,000 bags Native brown Madras at 42s.@49s. 6d., and for arrival 300 tons of the latter at 40s., and 1,600 tons Bengal at 53s. for fine white Benares, (17s. 6d. duty.) Foreign: 7,000 to 8,000 boxes Havana sold privately at 50s.@56s. 6d. for No. 11 to 11½; 250 tons sound clayed Manila at 48s.@49s.; 1,200 bags China, 45s.@46s. 6d. for middling to fine Brown, (13s. 9d. duty;) 300 to 400 hhds. Cuba Muscavado, at 47s.@48s. 6d., (13s. 9d.@15s. duty;) 700 bags brown Pernams, at 46s., (13s. 9d. duty.) One floating cargo of 390 bags brown Bahia, fully insured, has been purchased for an outport at 32s.

Tallow—Sellers at 59s. for Y. C. on the spot, and for the Spring, and 58s. 6d. for all the year.

American Stocks—The sales have been; $20,000 New-York State 5s at 88½; $6,660 Pennsylvania State 5s Certificates at 74; $25,000 do. do. Bonds at 82; $1,600 Illinois Central Railroad Freeland Bonds at 95. Buyers of Massachusetts Sterling 5s at 97½; of United States 6s of 1868 at 105½. We quote Canada 6s 113½@114; Nova Scotia 6s 105½@106; New-Brunswick 6s 103. City of Quebec 6s 102.

BARING, BROS. & CO.

Liverpool Breadstuff Market.

Per Africa. Liverpool, Friday, Nov. 28, 1856—P. M.

The arrivals from the United States and Canada since Friday last have been on a liberal scale, and the week's import sums up 44,025 quarters Wheat, 19,013 barrels of Flour, and 17,720 quarters Indian Corn. Our market has been dull during the week, country millers restricting their operations as much as possible, owing to the stagnant state of the Flour trade. Wheat, however, has been in good demand for export to Spain and Portugal, which has prevented any decline of consequence in prices. Flour about maintains former rates, but the demand has been by no means active. Corn has been neglected, and prices rather in favor of buyers, still there has been no pressure to sell, and buyers could be found in quantity at anything under present rates.

The following were the farmers deliveries of Wheat for this week......... 97,952 quarters, at 63s. 3d.
Ditto corresponding week last year............ 134,852 quarters, at 82s. 1d.

At to-day's Market there was only a thin attendance of town dealers and millers from the country. Wheat met a fair demand for consumption at the prices of Friday last, although upon some low qualities of red rather less money was, in some instances taken. Several parcels were again taken for export, and the tone of the market was firm at the close. We quote new Western red 8s. 2d.@8s. 4d.; Milwaukee, 8s. 6d.@8s. 9d.; Southern from 8s. 10d to 9s. 1d.; and white from 9s. 3d. to 10s. ℘ 45 lbs, according to quality. Flour was not very salable, still prices were not lower; our last quotations may, therefore, be repeated. Indian Corn met with very little attention, and the tendency was rather downwards. Mixed can be had at 33s.@33s. 6d.; yellow at 33s. 6d.@33s. 9d.; and white 34s.@35s. ℘ 480 lbs.

A. F., & R. MAXWELL.

Liverpool General Markets.

Liverpool, Friday, Nov. 28, 1856—P. M.

Provisions—With the exception of an auction sale of damaged, very few transactions have taken place in Beef, but as the season advances holders are increasingly anxious to get out of stock. Pork—About 1,600 bbls. of the recent French import sold at 65s. Bacon—The trade are anxiously expecting the arrivals of new, the first lots of which are likely to bring extreme prices. Cheese—For all except very fine quality the demand is slow.

Lard—The market continues bare. Ten tons from an outport brought 82s. ℘ cwt, and sales of Irish to arrive have been made at same price.

Tallow—With a good demand and the closing of Baltic navigation, has again advanced, 59s 6d. having been paid for P. Y. C. 60s. would be readily paid for good North American; and with the very light stock of all kinds a further advance is probable.

Ashes—With a better supply, are dull and rather easier.

Naval Stores—A good demand for Common Resin, at 4s. 7d.@4s. 8d.; Fine, 12s.@14s. ℘ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine rather lower, 33s. ℘ cwt. [illegible]

Oils—Sperm and Whale are quite nominal. Linseed in good request, at 38s.@38s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

Bark—We have had free arrivals both of Baltimore and Philadelphia, and a good business has been done—former at 11s. [illegible], latter at 12s.@12s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

[illegible], ATHYA & CO.

Louis Lacroix, the Rocky Mountain Trapper.

Correspondence of the Hartford Courant.

St. Paul, Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856.

I have lately met with a veteran Rocky Mountain hunter—a veritable specimen of the genus trapper—a man who has spent his whole life in threading the mazes of our western wildernesses; who for twenty-six years never visited a white settlement, and for eleven years was constantly trapping on the Rocky Mountains, in the employ of the American Fur Company; who stood upon the site of San Francisco long before the golden riches of California were discovered, and passed five years about great Salt Lake before it was desecrated by the Mormons; who has seen the names carved by Lewis and Clark upon the trees on the tributaries of the Columbia; and, in a word, who is as familiar with the mountains, rivers, and prairies of this vast extent of country as an old resident is with the streets, parks and public buildings of his native city.

This old forest-ranger, now verging on to 60 years, Louis Lacroix by name, resides with his Indian wife about 40 miles from St. Paul, which he thinks quite near enough to the abodes of civilization; but he occasionally calls in to see us, and tells marvelous stories of his hair-breadth 'scapes, daring exploits and encounters with the terrible Blackfeet; his warfare with hunger and the elements; his frequent campaigns with the renowned Kit Carson and other famous hunters; and last, but not least, his excursions and explorations under the leadership of the Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains.

He esteemed Fremont as the very prince of good leaders—"entirely brave and a fine gentleman," to use his own words; when any feat of hardihood or danger was to be accomplished, he was ever first and foremost of his little band—"always at the head of his party;" did they meet a troop of hostile Indians, oftentimes he advanced alone to meet them, and disarmed their hostility by his manly courage. He "never asked anything of his men that he was not willing to do himself;" shared all their burdens and hardships, and "divided his meat" with them if there was any scarcity. I inquired if the men were attached to him? "Oh yes," said he, with enthusiasm, "*all were willing to be killed for him.*" I expressed some incredulity; "Why, yes, certainly they were, to be sure—all of them." said he with renewed animation. Did Kit Carson like him too? "Yes, all, *all* liked him," as if not to do so was an impossibility. I asked if he would vote for Fremont for President? "I expect I *will*," he replied, with a vivacity and assurance which left no doubt of his determination.

As I looked upon his beaming countenance, which spoke more plainly than his broken and imperfect English the love and admiration glowing in his soul, it reminded me of the kindred feeling said to be enkindled in the hearts of Napoleon's old soldiers at the mention of his name; heroic qualities, tested in circumstances that try men's souls, must win admiration, whether manifested in the shock of embattled armies, or in the surprise of a savage foe; and the veteran mountaineer was only giving expression, in his humble way, to a universal sentiment of very pardonable hero-worship. He was with Fremont in three trips over the great backbone of our country, and his testimony is only a drop to swell the tide of favor for the people's champion of the heaven-born principles of right and justice.

The hale old hunter says he is getting tired of civilized life; his honest soul recoils from contact with the scheming pale faces, and he is soon to retire again to the country of the buffalo, to follow his old congenial calling; he is one of the few relics of that class of men soon to pass away forever, whose everyday realities were fraught with incidents both tragic and comic, more interesting than the wildest creations of fancy. But their mission has been fulfilled, the country around the Rocky Mountains is no longer a *terra incognita*, and they have been the guides to him who held the torch of science that illuminated its hidden mysteries. Nor will they wholly die, for the pen of Irving has embalmed them in the memories of us all, and their own names, imperishably attached to their various mountain passes and peaks and the rivers where they trapped, will yet hand them down to future generations.

R. W., Jr.

Judge McLean.—We noticed during the late campaign a paragraph going the rounds of the Democratic press, to the effect that Judge McLean had declared himself favorable to the election of Buchanan. The same declaration is now reproduced in the recent letter of John Van Buren to the Boston committee of invitation. We are authorized to give this assertion an explicit denial, and to say that the Judge voted an open ticket for Fremont and Dayton.—*Newark Mercury*.

FROM BOSTON.

Proprietors of Boston Courier Bankrupt—Criminal Trials in the State and United States Circuit Courts—Murder and Poisoning Case of Capt. Lendholm and Ship Josephine—Lascars in Court—The New Merchants' Bank Building Completed—Narrow Fronts in Boston.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Boston, Monday, Dec. 8, 1856.

The proprietors of the Boston *Courier*, the Fillmore organ, are bankrupt financially as well as politically, and have held their first meeting in insolvency. The paper has been partially sustained by contributions since 1852, when it withheld support from Gen. Scott, and will continue to be so supported. Its principal Editor, Samuel Kettell, Esq., a person of taste and talent, died several months ago, since which event its leading column has been supplied after the manner in which Universal Histories and Encyclopedias are compiled, "by an association of gentlemen."

A murder trial, exciting much interest, has just terminated at the Supreme Court for Dedham County. The perpetrator, John Bancroft, a negro, in a fit of intoxication, killed by a blow with an iron bar, in August last, Mr. Henry Sweetser, of West Roxbury, who was at the moment interfering to prevent the drunken man from maltreating a woman. The Jury found a verdict of manslaughter, and Judge Dewey pronounced a sentence of twenty years' imprisonment, the extreme limit of the extent allowed by law.

Another interesting criminal trial is still progressing in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Sprague. The ship *Josephine*, one of our finest large half-clippers, belonging to Gen. Joseph Andrews of Salem, sailed for America from Calcutta in May last. Being short of hands, during her stay in that port several Lascars had been shipped for the voyage. The captain, Mr. Frederick Lendholm, apparently a Swede or Dane, commanded her on the outward passage, and is a person in whose energy and capability the owner reposes entire trust. The Lascars, being all Mahometans, and none of them understanding English sensibly or speaking it intelligibly, messed together, as usual, having their own cook. For preparing the victuals for the rest of the crew and for the cabin a European was employed. But on the second day after the pilot was discharged, the captain sent word to the Lascar cook to prepare a dish of rice for his table. It was boiled and served, and those who partook of it appear to have been seized with illness more or less severe. The captain and second mate were disabled from duty, confined to their berths for many days, and exhibited marked symptoms of poisoning. While they were still unable to rise, a Christian Hindoo, who had been shipped as the Jimmy Ducks, came to the captain with news that he had overheard a conversation between the Lascars indicative of an intention to mutiny. He was directed to be vigilant and report instantly any suspicious acts or words. Soon after, a boy communicated the information that a Lascar had offered to secure him 500 rupees if he would mix a certain powder with the coffee intended for the first cabin. Their effects and persons were immediately searched, and on one of them a powder found corresponding to the statement of the boy.

On the fifteenth day after the rice was eaten, the Lascars were ordered to assemble. The captain, who had recovered sufficient strength to move about on deck, and fully satisfied himself of the existence of a conspiracy against the safety of the vessel and lives of its officers, armed himself with pistols, advanced to the group, and asserting that he had been poisoned, exhibited in his hand the paper of powder, and demanded that the criminal should be exposed. It was denied that the powder was poisonous, the Lascar on whom it was seized, asserting that it was cough-medicine. Upon this assertion he was ordered to take a small dose of it himself, and complying, proved the falsity of his statement by soon exhibiting the same symptoms which had marked the case of the captain. A rope was speedily prepared, the noose thrown about his neck, and he with others who were subjected to the same process, were exhorted to confess. There was no intention of hanging them, and recourse was had to such an expedient only in hope that the fear of death would elicit information essential to the preservation of the ship. But no such effect was produced, the few words which one of them uttered in broken English being, "Hang and be d——d," or something equivalent.

Three dozen lashes were administered to two or three of the number; and they were then ironed and confined for the remainder of the voyage.

On the arrival of the *Josephine* at Boston they were immediately given in charge to the United States officers, and a complaint entered against them for attempting to poison the captain. The Grand Jury brought in a true bill, but on coming to trial it was found that no United States Statute covered the case, and they were discharged. The present suit is instituted on their complaint, against the captain for maltreatment. Richard H. Dana, Jr., appears in his behalf, who will be assisted in arguing the case by Rufus Choate.

The proceedings have been very curious. The Court was unprovided with a Koran, on which to swear the Mahometan witnesses, and one printed in the Hindostanee was at length procured from the Athenæum Library. The oath administered was the ordinary [illegible] "You solemnly swear," &c. &c. except the ending, which was changed into "So help you Allah and Mahomet!" The Clerk repeated it five or six words at a time, which were then translated by the interpreter. At the close the witness [illegible] the Koran, and touched it to his forehead. More difficulty was experienced in procuring an impartial interpreter. One of the crew had acted as such at the previous trial, but on this occasion he was a witness for the prosecution, and otherwise unfit. A young man named Charles Du Caisse, who had been born and brought up in India, was at last found, and performed this service to the satisfaction of all parties. The trial is still progressing, and will not, probably, terminate before Thursday. Thus far, nothing seems to have been proved by the prosecution in which the law will not bear out a ship-master. Evidence has indeed been given of certain unjustifiable conduct on the part of the first mate, but I understand that it will be put in evidence that Capt. Lendholm publicly reprimanded that officer in the presence of the entire crew. It has already appeared that he ran away from the vessel shortly after her arrival in port. Difficulty has been experienced in ascertaining the nature of the poisonous powder. It has been subjected to analysis by Dr. Jackson and others, and pronounced not to be a mineral poison. It bears the appearance of verdigris, and is probably one of those singular Indian poisons which are prepared by pounding to powder dried animal substances, such as the heads of snakes.

The only reflection upon the case which I have to offer is, that it seems hard that a man should have no redress under the United States law for an act which imperiled his life.

The staging which has incumbered State-street so many months, in front of the Merchants' Bank, was removed on Saturday, when the last stone was added to the wall of the new building. This embraces not only the space formerly occupied by the United States Bank edifice, but also the corner lot on Exchange-street, which was purchased by the Merchants' Bank directors during the Summer at more than $75 per square foot. By their charter they are allowed to hold 10 per cent. of their capital ($4,000,000) in real estate. Very nearly this amount they must have expended on the land and construction, but it will prove a remunerative investment, for their estimate of probable receipt from rents, &c., exceeds $35,000, exclusive of the amount with which they will charge themselves for the rooms they occupy. The architecture of the edifice is Grecian. An ingenious use has been made of the two large Quincy granite pillars, which adorned the portico of the United States Bank. They have been fluted, and inserted in the wall of the new building, the contrast of color between them and the other stone employed, which is Concord granite and much lighter, being relieved by the addition of an elaborate ornament to the capital. This, and the large iron building erected by Mr. John C. Gray, on the site of the Brattle-street Church's former parsonage, which has also been completed since the Summer, are the finest business structures in the city. The proprietors of the Suffolk Bank building, further down State street, have a remodeling of that edifice under consideration. The subdivision of estates is a great check on architectural display in Boston. There are few fronts on State, Washington, Court, Milk, or any other business streets, exceeding fifty feet, and it is rare to meet with any even so long. The proprietors of these narrow contiguous estates seem to have vied with one another in the erection of buildings which should be as markedly diverse as positively ugly. Until they shall become so enlightened as to be willing to make the sacrifice of their whims, and occasionally of slight pecuniary advantage, to adorning the city and gratifying the public eye and pride, the business quarters of Boston can never rival, architecturally, those of other commercial cities of its size and trade—that portion of Hamburg, for example, which has been rebuilt since the great fire. There are various natural features of Boston resembling those of that city, for the proper improvement of which we have there a model to study. The Back Bay, which lies beyond the Public Garden, and between Tremont-road and that portion of the Mill Dam upon which Beacon-street is fast extending, might, with the contiguous basin of Charles River, be made similar, and equal in beauty, to the Great and Little Alster at Hamburg. But, returning to our narrow buildings, it is unfortunate that there are no structures nearer than the Old World, by which to illustrate to the public what architectural effects are capable of being produced. An American in Munich or Paris, remembering Broadway at a distance of three thousand miles, on his first trip abroad invariably thinks it equal, architecturally, to the Ludwigs-strasse, or to the Boulevards, or the Rue de la Paix. Remembering them on his return at a similar distance, his belief remains unshaken. It is only by a repetition of his visit, with a critical and minute remembrance for the purposes of comparison, that he is enabled to pass proper judgment on their relative merits.

[illegible]

The following [illegible] to the [illegible], which did not appear in our [illegible] paper:

"I ask the privilege of commenting upon another sentence in your article of Wednesday. You say: 'What the Court decided no one appears fully to understand, beyond the conclusion of a majority of the members, that liquor already in the State prior to the passage of the Act of Prohibition could not be confiscated under it. Whether the Court would or would not have considered the act constitutional, had its prohibition applied to liquors thereafter [illegible], we do not know; who does?'

The belief that the Court of Appeals had decided that no prohibitions of sale could be applied to "liquor already in the State," was universal when the judgment was rendered, but the very able analysis of the "propositions," and the seven opinions by Amasa McCoy, Esq., editor of the *Prohibitionist*, and Professor of Rhetoric in the Albany Law School, and published in the July, August and October numbers of the *Prohibitionist*, have fully convinced all that we were all in error, and that the Court did not so decide, but that they decided the very reverse—and that the sale of *all* liquors may be prohibited, though the prohibitions may not be *carried out* in the manner specified in the Prohibitory Law, which the Court totally annulled.

I am sure you would be as rejoiced as myself [illegible] can be made apparent. For it alters and brightens the whole aspect of the cause of Prohibition in this State, and proves very much can be done to suppress the sale of intoxicating liquors, as the Court of Appeals and the decision now stands."

Reply, from the New-York Tribune, Dec. 11.

Not having found time to study Mr. McCoy's demonstration, that the Court of Appeals' decision on the Prohibitory Liquor Law means just the opposite of what everybody else has hitherto supposed it to mean, we cannot say how convincing it may be; but this we do know: that decision practically paralyzed and broke down the Prohibitory Act, and everybody has since sold rum who chose to do so—and is still selling. If Prof. McCoy has discovered a new reading of the decision which makes it uphold instead of overthrowing Prohibition, we trust he and Mr. [illegible] will proceed to make that reading effective forthwith, by prosecuting and shutting up the drunkard-manufactories. Do hurry up the sorely-needed fruits of that reinterpreted decision. We waive all question as to the soundness of Prof. McCoy's demonstration—we will take its correctness for granted if it will only restore the efficacy of Prohibition.

Accident to the Steamer Kentucky—Seventeen Persons Scalded—Three Lives Lost.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, 8th.

On Saturday night, about 8 o'clock, while the new steamer *Kentucky*, bound from Cincinnati for Portsmouth, was lying at Smith's Landing, [illegible] miles above this city, receiving a small quantity of freight, the steam-pipe of the starboard engine parted at the elbow, or sleeve, where the copper connects with the wrought-iron pipe leading to the boiler. The steam sped aft to the deck room, scalding seventeen persons—eleven deck-hands and firemen, and six deck passengers, who were seated around the deck-room stove. The night being cold all the doors and windows were closed, so that it was almost impossible for the victims to escape. One or two managed to get through the windows, and in their fright leaped overboard, but were rescued from drowning by the mate, Mr. [illegible], who lowered the yawl and went after them. The immense volume of steam put out all the lights in the deck-room. Capt. [illegible], and other officers of the boat, removed the unfortunate sufferers to the main cabin, where they received the kindest attention. Mattresses were spread on the cabin floor, and flour, cotton, oil, &c., applied to the wounded by Dr. [illegible], who, fortunately, was on board. Three of the wounded died, and the others were sent to the hospital on the arrival of the boat here. The *Scioto* came along, shortly after the accident, and took the *Kentucky's* cabin passengers. The *Boston*, bound down, arrived at Smith's Landing at 4 A. M. yesterday, and towed her here, landing near the Water Works. None of the cabin passengers were injured, as the steam did not find its way into the cabin.

A German lad, whose parents reside in Columbia, above this city, after intense suffering, died yesterday morning. He was going to Maysville to learn a trade.

An aged colored man, name unknown, who took passage for Portsmouth, also died, and one of the deck passengers, name unknown, after the boat arrived here. All were very badly scalded, and it is feared that four or five others will not recover.

The names of the wounded firemen and deck hands are Pat. Ryan, Dennis Ryan, Thos. Dorsy, [illegible] Mahan, Ed. Murphy, Hugh Flanagan and [illegible], from Maysville; Geo. Warner, from [illegible]; Jno. Kennedy, [illegible] Brown and Thos. May, residence unknown. Peter Davis, a deck passenger, and three others, names unknown. The second steward, Saml. Morgan, of Felicity, was scalded in the face and hands. He was leaning on the deck stove when the accident occurred. He was left at Smith's landing. George Dugan, badly scalded, went to Higginsport on the *Scioto*.

Fire in Baltimore—The British Consul Suffocated.

From the Sun, Dec. 8.

Yesterday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, an alarm of fire was sounded, which was caused by the issuing of flames from a three-story brick dwelling which was unoccupied, situate on Waldo-street, one door from Greenwillow. It was entirely destroyed. [illegible] covered by insurance in the [illegible]. [illegible] this conflagration, it being the suffocation of Mr. George Keene, the British Consul at this port, who was lodging in the house. An inquest was held over his remains by Coroner Chambers, when the following testimony relative to this sad affair, was adduced. [illegible] the Mount Vernon Hook and Ladder Company, [illegible] a window of the second story. A ladder from their carriage was soon run up, and three of the members, Messrs. Crouther, Gates and Gammell, entered the building thereby and rescued them. The woman then informed them that a man was in the back room of the second-story, when S. K. Andrews and John Funk, also of that company, nobly entered the building with the view of rescuing him. They were at first driven back by the dense volume of smoke with which the house was filled, but again attempted to reach the room in which he was, which they did by crawling close to the floor until reaching the door, which they found locked. Forcing it open they entered and found the deceased lying upon the floor, near the door, partly undressed, and removed his body to the street.

The bed in the room did not appear to have been used that night, but it is supposed that he had entered the room for the purpose of retiring, and from some unexplained means fell upon the floor where he was found. The jury rendered a verdict that he came to his death by suffocation. His remains were then removed to his boarding-house on Saratoga-street, near St. Paul.

The deceased was aged about 45 years, and has been Consul at this port some four or five years, having succeeded the late J. McTavish in that position. He leaves a wife and family in London, they having remained when he assumed the duties of his Consulate, and never having joined him here.

The Tehuantepec Route.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

A few days ago we took occasion to refer to the arrangements proposed for the establishment of a line of communication across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec with the Pacific coast. We have now great satisfaction in stating that an agreement has been entered into by the Tehuantepec Company of this State, and a party of contractors resident in Ohio and New-York, for the transportation of passengers, mails and freight over the road now in the process of construction across the Isthmus: the contractors to cause to be constructed, with dispatch, the necessary carriages for passengers, each carriage to be capable of carrying eleven to fourteen persons, comfortably and conveniently, with well-furnished cushioned seats, and protected against the weather, and the necessary wagons for baggage, mails and specie—the carriages and wagons to be ready at the eastern terminus of the Tehuantepec Road on or before the 5th of February next.

The contractors are also to provide the necessary horses or mules to be ready for service at the same time, and the necessary stables and stations along the route, and the attendants required to operate them. They also stipulate to carry such passengers, mails, baggage and treasure, as they may be required to do by the Company, at a speed of not less than five miles an hour, including stoppages, and to be responsible for the safe conveyance of the same, and to be always ready to do this service, on the regular arrival of the steamers of the Company. They also agree to give security for the performance of their contract, and to increase their facilities of transportation as the increase of business shall render such increase of facilities necessary, upon due notice from the Company.

In consideration of these agreements on the part of the contractors, the Company guarantees to them the exclusive right of performing this service, and that the road shall be ready for its performance on the day named. The two parties to the contract also enter into certain agreements as to the rates of transportation, and the apportionment of the profits accruing from the undertaking.

We hail this arrangement as a large and important step in the right direction.

By the arrival at this port of brig *[illegible]*, Capt. West, from Fayal, Oct. 30, we learn that the French mail steamer from Demerara put into Fayal, Oct. 29, for coal and water, and would sail as soon as supplied. Capt. West reports having spoken, no date, about lat. 30° 25', long. 70° 10', ship Sea King, from Savannah for Gibraltar. He was 15 days northward of the Gulf, and has had continuous heavy westerly gales.

The sloops *W. H. Wilkins* and *M. Canfield* have arrived at New-Orleans, from Essex, New-York, on Lake Champlain. They came via Lake Erie, Beaver Canal, and the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. They were towed down from Wheeling by the steamboat *Lena*, and are intended for the sugar-trade on the coast of Attakapas.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Widening Worth-street.

The Aldermanic Committee on Streets, [illegible] Chairman, [illegible] yesterday afternoon, and had before them the action of the Board of Councilmen in favor of widening Worth-street [illegible] to Chatham-street. The Committee expressed a favorable opinion of the project, [illegible] the proposed improvement to [illegible] further. Mr. Stryker, an interested party, appeared before the Committee, and pressed their immediate attention to the matter, [illegible] an improvement that should be [illegible] upon without unnecessary delay. It had been [illegible] several times. In the year 1851, it passed the Board of Councilmen, but was lost in the Aldermen. In 1857, it passed both Boards of the Common Council, but was vetoed by the Mayor. In 1857, it passed both Boards again, and received the signature of the Mayor. But when the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court, reported the estimates, most of the property-owners being opposed to it, indemnified the City to the amount of $20,000, and the City rescinded the resolution.

Going into Livery.

The proprietors of one of our large hotels have recently adopted a uniform for the waiters in their employ. All are compelled to wear it or leave the establishment. Some of them rebelled at first, but they finally came to terms, and the entire regiment of [illegible] up to the tailors' and measured for their new suits. The suit consists of a close fitting drap d'été jacket, mixed pantaloons, and white Marseilles, single-breasted vest with gilt buttons. Wouldn't it be well for all the hotel-keepers, and all the lawyers, and all the office-seekers, to go into livery? Why not?

☞ Glycerine is coming to be one of the institutions. It is but a few years since it first began to be talked about as a very fair thing to drop into a body's ear when afflicted with deafness. But now it is called to the aid of the aurist and the skin-specialist very extensively. Some, too, are using it internally as a substitute for cod liver oil, who report favorably of it. A much more dubious use is injecting it into the bladder for dissolving calculi. The chemists say that it dissolves the vegetable acids, the deliquescent salts, &c., &c., &c. The picklers are trying it on too. They say that for preserving fruit and vegetables, fresh meat and the bodies of small animals, it is unrivaled, throwing syrups into the shade and making a fool of alcohol. The present price is presumed to be a matter of fancy, for it can be very cheaply produced—so cheaply indeed that they say it threatens to run whale-oil out of the lamps, and give the stove-dealers a severe shock. For the present, however, we would prefer our pickles in something else than glycerine, for to the uneducated taste, and in its usual state of impurity, it is a very pretty oil, of a most nauseous odor.

☞ The Philadelphia correspondent of the Boston Medical Journal says that the Jefferson Medical College has an attendance of five or six hundred students, while the University is only about a hundred behind. He says:

"Professor Gross, of the Jefferson, does not seem to fill up fully the gap left by the eminent Mutter. It is no wonder. The season is so healthy that the students get poor pickings. The wards of the various hospitals are said to be remarkably empty, particularly Blockley. Hence there is some scarcity of anatomical material. At the Pennsylvania Hospital, Dr. Gerhard gives a medical clinic twice a week. He is a peculiar man, of medium size, spare build and oval head. While lecturing he corrugates his brows into transverse and vertical wrinkles; this takes effect on the circulation in his nose, and makes this organ appear somewhat ruddy. Then his left hand is generally in his breeches' pocket, while the right is performing various circles by way of gestures. Withal he is very sensitive to interruptions, and if a student looks at his watch, yawns, or goes out of his room, the Doctor will break off short, it may be in the midst of a sentence, wait in silence until the annoyance has ceased, and then resume the sentence. I don't mention this in disrespect, for I honor the man who has done so much to elevate his profession. His diagnosis is generally made out beautifully, and his prognosis and treatment given clearly, with the reasons."

☞ Dr. Edward Brown-Séquard, who has been long known for his researches, experimental and clinical, in physiology and pathology, is delivering in this City, at two of the medical colleges, a course of lectures upon the Diseases of the Nervous System and—the latest fashion—of the supra-renal capsules. We take it they are the same lectures he has been delivering in Boston to the great edification of the faculty.

☞ At Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore we hear of a want of dissecting material. This is always a difficulty in the provincial towns. There is no trouble of the sort in New-York.

The Board of Aldermen.

CENTRAL PARK—MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, Isaac O. Barker, President, in the Chair.

THE ROOSEVELT-STREET FERRY.

Two communications were received relative to the Roosevelt-street Ferry. The first one read was signed by a large number of citizens, who set forth that the establishment of the Ferry had caused many persons to purchase property and erect manufactories in its vicinity; that the Ferry could be made to pay; and that the Union Ferry Company refused to sell their boats and property in that Ferry at anything less than an exorbitant price. They prayed that the Common Council would not release the Union Ferry Company from their obligation to operate the Ferry. The other communication was signed by owners and occupants of property in the City of New-York and Brooklyn who derive their ferry accommodation from the Roosevelt-street Ferry, who represent "That the Union Ferry Company having presented a petition to your honorable body, to be released from their obligation to carry out the Roosevelt-street Ferry, on the ground that it is an unprofitable establishment; and the subscribers, believing the grounds of such application to be untrue, and that great public inconvenience and much private wrong would result from the discontinuance of said ferry, are ready and willing to purchase it with its boats and appurtenances, at a fair valuation. They therefore remonstrate against granting such application on the part of the Union Ferry Company, and pray that it may be rejected."

The petition is signed by John H. Smith; Curtis, Mitchell & Co.; Westlake & McKee; Samuel G. Baxter and a number of others.

The communications were referred to the Committee on Ferries.

THE QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Alderman Clancy rose to a question of privilege. He noticed that at the previous meeting of the Board the matter of cleaning the streets of the City by contract had been taken up and passed. He was absent on that occasion in consequence of a death in his family; and from the interest he had exhibited in that question, he had hoped that the matter would not have been acted upon when he was not present. He desired to record his vote against the proposition, and asked that he might have that privilege. It was granted. He also wished to record his vote against non-concurring with the Board of Councilmen in the matter of the Metropolitan Gas Company. His name was recorded in accordance with his desire.

THE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

The report of the Finance Committee, concurring to donate $500 to the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital, was presented and laid on the table.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS VETO.

The Report of the Committee on Law, relative to the Mayor's Veto of the resolution appointing Commissioners of Deeds, was adopted. It says the Committee have no doubt that the persons appointed will demand to be sworn into office, and on the refusal of the County Clerk so to do, will, by a writ of mandamus, compel him to show cause before a Supreme Court Judge, who would, your Committee believe, take the same views they have taken in their Report. Their view is that the authority to appoint Commissioners of Deeds is derived from the Legislature, who by an act passed in 1848, authorized and directed (see Session Laws, ch. 75, sec. 1,) in the following words: "Commissioners of Deeds in the cities of this State shall be appointed by the Common Councils of said cities respectively, and all vacancies occurring during the term for which any Commissioner shall be appointed shall be filled in like manner." Again, the Charter of 1830 says, "Neither the Mayor nor Recorder of the City of New-York shall be a member of the Common Council thereof after the second Tuesday of May, 1831." The Committee claim that the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds is not a legislative but an executive act, and that the Mayor has no power in such case.

THE GRADE OF FRANKLIN-SQUARE.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner report to this Board without delay, by what proceedings and under what authority the grade of Franklin-square, Pearl-street, Hague-street and Franklin-street has been changed.

SALARY RAISED.

The Board concurred to raise the salary of the Fire Warden Clerk, from $600 to $800 per annum, to date from January, 1856.

STEAM FIRE-ENGINES.

A report was received from the Board of Councilmen, for concurrence, proposing to purchase two steam fire-engines, at a cost of $8,000 each.

Alderman Wilson opposed it strenuously. He declared that "he had seen them try three hours, in front of the City Hall, before they could raise steam enough to play against the first story windows."

Alderman Voorhis thought, as the insurance companies would receive the greatest benefit, they should purchase the engines and present them to the Fire Department, to be tried as an experiment. He did not think it would be pleasant to have a steam fire-engine running through Broadway during the business hours of the day.

Alderman [illegible] moved that the subject be referred to the Committee on Streets, as that was an honest and intelligent Committee.

It was referred to the Committee on Fire Department. The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

CENTRAL PARK—THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

The following Message was received from His Honor the Mayor, but it had not been reached when the Board adjourned.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS,
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to the resolutions of your Board, calling upon the Commissioners of the Central Park, for information concerning their expenditures and affairs up to the 1st of December inst., the Commissioners have the honor to report:

That, according to the provisions of the ordinance approved Nov. 21, 1856, for the regulation and government of the Central Park, they are required to make a detailed statement of everything appertaining to their proceedings, in the months of January and July in each year, and that they have in preparation a full statement, to be sent in accordingly next month.

The Commissioners, however, take great pleasure in stating at this time that they have made far greater progress with the preparatory arrangements towards the actual improvement of the Park, than was to have been expected, considering the extraordinary opposition shown to the work by those whose duty it was to aid in the execution of the law.

Immediately after the passage of the Ordinance, the undersigned appointed and organized the necessary clerical force for the transaction of business at two offices, located at the junction of Broadway and Fifty-ninth-street, on the Park grounds, and at the corner of Broadway and Chambers-street. The necessary force for the protection of the trees, shrubbery, buildings and movable property on the Park were also appointed and placed on duty.

When thus provided with officers and assistants the Commissioners proceeded to take an inventory of the buildings on the ground and to let them to the best advantage—the proceeds being collected by the Collector of the City Revenue and paid into the Treasury.

The following gentlemen were invited to form a Consulting Board, to advise as to the plan of the Park-improvement, viz.: Hon. WASHINGTON IRVING, Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, Hon. JAMES E. COOLEY, JAMES PHALEN, Esq.; CHAS. F. BRIGGS, Esq.; JAMES LENNOX, Esq.; and STUART BROWN, Esq. This Board promptly responded to the invitation, and, after several meetings and due deliberation, decided upon the general features of a plan, to which the Commissioners gave concurrence.

Having thus progressed far enough to require the services of engineers and surveyors, these officers were accordingly appointed, and have been continually on duty since. For a more full statement of the proceedings of this corps, the Commissioners refer to the annexed reports of E. L. VIELE, Esq., the Engineer-in-Chief, marked A; and, for an account of the duties performed by the Clerks in the lower office, to the report of JEREMIAH TOWLE, Esq., Chief Clerk, marked B.

The Commissioners are also called upon, in the resolution, to give a detailed statement of their expenditures, to which they regret to reply that they have not expended a single dollar—that, although the force employed are, in most cases, men in destitute circumstances, without any means of support, and with families dependent upon them, not a dollar has been paid to them by the City, for the valuable services they have rendered.

It is true that the ordinance creating the Central Park Commissioners provides for the payment of these people by declaring as follows:

"SEC. 6. The proceeds of buildings, improvements or materials sold, and the rent of buildings and land let or hereinafter authorized, are hereby appropriated for the purpose of this ordinance to be disbursed by the Comptroller upon the requisition of the Commissioners."

And it is true that $3,548 have been derived from these sources and paid into the Treasury, but the Comptroller has refused to respond to the requisition of the Commissioners to draw a dollar of it for this purpose, assuming that these rents are pledged to the Sinking Fund and cannot be diverted to any other purpose.

The Commissioners finding themselves thus embarrassed, made application to the Board of Supervisors to add to the tax bill for the current year a sum which would not only cover the accruing expenditures, but provide for the large outlays of the coming year, if the Park is to be improved according to the object of its design. This they sought to do in a manner entirely legal and justifiable, but were again foiled by technical objections. It seemed as if the old enemies of the Central Park, whom it had been supposed were crushed out by the spirited liberality and progress which had commenced and thus far carried through this magnificent City enterprise, were again in the ascendancy and determined to prevent its consummation, even at this late day.

The Commissioners, however, were not deterred by these adverse circumstances. They have progressed as fast and as far as it was prudent to proceed; not doubting that the public, who have so consistently stood firm in its behalf, would not desert it now.

Annexed, marked C, is a statement of the liabilities incurred to the 31st of December; the salaries being nominally stated, inasmuch as the Ordinance provides that they shall be fixed by the Common Council.

It is worthy of notice in this communication that the aggregate sum of these liabilities amount to but $29,586 47, though it has been recently stated that the Commissioners of the Central Park had asked that over $800,000 be put in the budget to pay expenses incurred. This amount was asked to be placed in the budget by the Central Park Commissioners, not only to cover the expenses incurred, but also the sum required for the contemplated expenditures for improvements during the year 1857—being the estimates of the Engineer in Chief.

The Commissioners have not relaxed their determination to carry out the duties imposed upon them by the Ordinance under which they act.

They are conscious of the great importance of this work to the City, and fully satisfied that for every dollar of expenditure required, five will be returned in the increased wealth which must flow from its completion and use. The extent and greatness of this City is derived principally from its commerce, foreign and domestic, which, to be retained and increased, commensurate City improvements must be provided. To add to the inducements for increased population, we must make it desirable as a place of residence and resort. If to our magnificent bay, beautiful landscapes, noble rivers and Croton Waterworks were added to the Central Park and a great University, New-York in a few years would become the leading City of the world, and its property quadrupled in value. The spirit of the age, and especially of the American character is progress, and let the public authorities of New-York, imitating the enterprise of its citizens, endeavor to impart to their own acts a more enlarged and liberal conception of City improvements.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor,
JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, Street Commissioner,
Commissioners of the Central Park.

CENTRAL PARK,
OFFICE OF ENGINEER IN CHIEF,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1856.

To the Hon. Fernando Wood, and Joseph S. Taylor, Esq., Commissioners of Central Park:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit, in accordance with your instructions, the following Report of the operations under my direction, connected with the improvement of the Central Park:

The field work, which was commenced on the 13th June, has been prosecuted without intermission to the present date. To insure an early completion of the preliminary surveys, and also greater accuracy of detail, the area included within the limits of the Park has been divided into four divisions, and each of the divisions placed in charge of one of the Surveyors appointed by the Commissioners. The party of each Surveyor consists of a first and second assistant and an axeman.

The duties of the Surveyors and the work accomplished has been:

1. The survey and accurate location of the exterior line of the Park, and the determination of its grade with reference to the present grades of the bounding avenues and streets, and the grades established by law; profiles and sections of which have been drawn, and minutely detailed estimates based thereon, both for a permanent and for a temporary inclosure.

2. The instrumental sub-division into sections of each of the divisions, and the further division of these sections into rectangular areas of sufficiently small extent to insure the minute delineation of the topography, substantially marking each angle of the small areas and determining the altitudes of these points for the foundation of contour lines—referring the whole to a common place of reference, and tracing in the contour lines.

3. Surveys for the purposes of drainage of all the water courses which have their origin within—or intersect the area of the Park—tracing them to their termination, either at the East River or to the sewers into which they empty.

4. Surveying and furnishing profiles for geological examinations.

5. Marking out the lines of certain roads now ready to be opened.

6. Certain geological and botanical examinations, the results and details of which it is presumed are not at this time required.

It is proper to state that although none of the persons employed as above, have thus far received any compensation for their services, they have devoted themselves to their duties with an earnestness and zeal, which, under more favorable circumstances, would have accomplished the improvement of no inconsiderable portion of the Park; as it is, the work which has been done, forms a basis for the immediate commencement of every improvement, either by contract or otherwise.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EGBERT L. VIELE,
Engineer in Chief.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, No. 271 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1856.

To the Hon. the Commissioners of the Central Park:

GENTLEMEN: Since the establishment of this Office it has been the source through which the public have looked for information in all matters concerning the Central Park, not only in laying out and improving the grounds, but in the adjustment of the awards and assessments on the property with disputed titles.

A large amount of this property was necessarily assessed to unknown owners, and the awards and assessments made for blocks and parcels as laid down by the [illegible] Commissioners; but in order to arrive at a [illegible] the several parcels [illegible] on the said books, the late Commissioners estimated the value of each separate lot and building, but in most instances have reported only the sum total. Nearly all of this property being divided into building lots, and sold to different individuals, the Supreme Court appointed two referees to ascertain and report upon the said titles, and to apportion the awards to the owners of the several lots. Having in my possession the original estimates of the late Commissioners of Estimates, &c., from which their report was compiled, and the only copy, the referees and claimants have generally relied on my statements of the facts, as exhibited by these minutes, to enable them to make the necessary apportionment.

This duty has occupied, and still continues to occupy, a considerable portion of my time and attention.

In obedience to the instructions of the Commissioners, immediately after entering on the duties of this office, I prepared a report of all the buildings and improvements within the grounds of the Central Park, their appraised value, the names of the occupants, and the amount of rent paid into the office of the Comptroller. This report was accompanied with a map showing the location of all such buildings and improvements, together with the awards of the late Commissioners of estimate and assessment, and contained a list of all the buildings and shanties for which no award was made by the said Commissioners, with the names of such occupants. This duty was attended with some difficulty, as the shanties were not noted on the maps of the Surveyors, but was finally accomplished with the aid of Captain BENNETT, of the Central Park Police, who was under the necessity of taking an actual census of all such occupants. Of this report I caused to be made six copies, one for each of the Commissioners, one for the office within the Park grounds, one for Captain BENNETT, who is charged with the care and protection of the property, and two for the use of this office.

In accordance with the instructions of the Commissioners, the clerks in this office have also been, and are still engaged in preparing a complete copy of the report of the State Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, to be filed in this office for the convenience of the public. The books containing the awards are now nearly completed, and open for inspection and reference.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, &c.
JEREMIAH TOWLE,
Chief Clerk.

Statement of the amount of Liabilities incurred by the Commissioners of the Central Park to Dec. 31, 1856.

SALARIES.

One Engineer in Chief	$2,500 per an.	$1,397 26
One Consulting Engineer and Landscape Designer	$2,500 per an.	1,397 26
Four Surveyors	$1,500 per an.	3,336 92
Four Assistant Surveyors	$60 per mo.	1,576 00
Four Second Surveyors	$45 per mo.	1,180 00
Four Axemen	$45 per mo.	1,180 00
One Computer and Verifier	$100 per mo.	650 00
One Draughtsman	$60 per mo.	180 00
One Lab'r and Office Messen'r	$30 per mo.	60 00
Two Clerks	$1,500 per an.	1,750 00
One Clerk	$4,200 per an.	700 00
One Clerk	$1,000 per an.	583 33
Two Messengers, each	$500 per an.	583 33
One Secretary to Board of Commissioners	$1,200 per an.	729 03
Office Rent	$1,200 per an.	800 00
Books, Drawing Paper, &c.		350 0g
Contingent Expenses		1,000 00
One Captain Police force	$1,000 per an.	583 33
Four Sergeants	$800 per an.	1,866 67
Twenty-six Privates	$700 per an.	9,683 47
Total		$29,586 47

Board of Education.

THE SALARIES RAISED.

The Board of Education held a special meeting on Wednesday night, ANDREW H. GREEN, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The Report of the Committee on Salaries and Offices was taken up.

The first resolution, recommending that the salary of the City Superintendent be increased from $2,500 to $3,000, was carried by a strong vote.

The second resolution, which merely recommended that the salary of the Assistant-Superintendent should remain as heretofore, was also passed after considerable debate on an amendment offered by Mr. DEMIKE, making the salary of that officer $2,000.

The third resolution, making another Superintendent of Primary Schools, was passed.

The fourth [illegible] the salary of Mr. Bennett, an assistant [illegible] in the place of $800, to take effect after Jan. 1, 1857, passed unanimously.

The salaries of three [illegible] connected with the Clerical Department of the Depository, were raised from $500 to $700, from $800 to $1,000, and from $1,000 to $1,250.

After passing upon some other unimportant business the Board adjourned.

The Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, Supervisor ELY in the Chair. The business was chiefly of a routine character. The salary of the officers of the Court of Common Pleas was, by resolution, raised from $700 to $900 per annum. The Board adjourned to Monday next.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ATTEMPT TO PASS COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

A lad aged 19, giving his name as John Manning, was arrested yesterday on a charge of attempting to pass a five-dollar counterfeit bill on the Mercantile Bank of Hartford, Conn. He was examined before Justice FLANDREAU, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The evidence showed that the prisoner went into the hardware store of John W. Sullivan, No. 74 Sixth-avenue, and purchasing a knife, offered the bill in question in payment. Being told that it was worthless, he went out and shortly offered the same bill at the grocery store of Theodore Neoraes, on the next block. He was committed in default of $500 bail. The prisoner says he has just returned from sea, on the bark *Globe*, and that the bill was paid to him at Washington Market. The bill is not described in the Detector, and is, doubtless, a new counterfeit, though not very well executed. The vignette is a representation of a railroad train. On the left side is a likeness of General HARRISON; on the right is a female figure standing resting on a shield, with a wreath of flowers around her head. Upon the shield is printed vertically the word "five."

ASSAULT UPON CONSTABLES.

Yesterday afternoon Christopher F. Brinch, with another constable of the Seventh Ward, was called upon to make a levy upon some property of Wm. Urringer, residing in the Seventh Ward. They proceeded in accordance with the requisition to make a legal and formal seizure of the chattels and effects of the said Urringer at his house, when he presented a loaded pistol at the officials, and threatened if they did not desist from their intention and leave the premises he would shoot them. The officers, after some trouble, arrested Urringer and took him before Justice WOOD, who committed him to await examination.

A BEEF-SELLER SOLD.

Elias Rate, a butcher, residing at No. 166 Sixth-street, made complaint yesterday, before Justice WOOD, against August Offendecker, charging him with having, by fraudulent representations, cheated him out of a piece of beef, of the value of $96 73. The complainant alleges that the accused represented himself as having just paid up a mortgage on his shop, as also his rent in advance, which left him a little short of funds. Upon these representations the complainant sold the beef on credit to the prisoner. The accused, he states, sold the beef to a third party, at a greatly reduced price, and he charges that the intent was to defraud him out of his money. Offendecker was locked up for trial.

Accidents, &c.

A rigger named CHARLES PETERSON, while at work yesterday on board the ship *Tilton*, lying at the foot of Market-street, East River, fell into the hold, striking on his head. He was taken up insensible and conveyed to the hospital.

JEREMIAH GWIN, who works in the manufactory No. 263 Water-street, had one of his hands accidentally caught in a cog-wheel, yesterday, and so seriously crushed as to render amputation necessary.

JAMES MILLS, a carman, fell from his cart yesterday, while driving through Fulton-street, and fractured his right leg. The accident was caused by the jostling of his cart against an omnibus. He was taken to the Hospital.

A servant girl, named ELIZA ERFINGER, in the employ of JOHN HALPIN, No. 18 Horatio-street, was severely burned yesterday, by her clothes taking fire while ironing. She was removed to the Hospital.

Dead Body Found.

The body of a German pedlar, named SCHAFF, was found Tuesday morning, in the yard corner Watt and Varick streets. He is supposed to have died in a fit, as he is known to have been a man of strictly temperate habits. He is reported to have been possessed of considerable means.

Fire in a Stable.

At 6 o'clock, Thursday morning, a fire broke out *in the stable No. 53 Oliver-street. Trifling damage.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 2464, 2696, 283, 2651, 1562, 1583, 454, 2630, 2485, 2777, 2611, 2687, 285a, 2712, 2869, 2369, 2513, 2793, 2819, 2790, 2804, 2839, 1775, 2693, 2711.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 128, 234, 165, 119, 66, 126, 210, 267, 282, 241, 242, 156, 152, 154, 155, 26, 74, 129, 146, 147, 151, 160, 188, 203, 204.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Trial Term.*—Nos. 887, 917, 864, 826, 983, 982, 939, 868, 479, 967, 137, 916, 940, 941, 943, 944, 946, 949, 954, 955, 957, 865, 528, 821, 597, 890, 894, 391, 462, 483, 494, 495, 496.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Trial Term.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 790, 671½, 959, 1321, 1390, 1321, 1382, 1322, 1384. *Part II.*—Nos. 1383, 1388, 1384, 244, 985.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Dec. 11.

Before Judge Betts.

The Grand Jury came into Court this morning, and brought in an indictment in the following case:

The United States vs. James A. Sherman.—This was an indictment [illegible] charging him [illegible] and [illegible] Jacob A. Sherman. The [illegible] has been mentioned before.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Elisha Baker vs. The [illegible].

Augustus E. Lowe vs. The Same.—These were suits brought to recover for supplies furnished to the ship by the libelants.

Decrees for libelants with a reference to a Commissioner to compute the amount due.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judge [illegible].

DECISIONS.

The Mayor, &c., of New-York, vs. John L. Hill.—Judgment for plaintiffs upon demurrer with costs. If defendant wishes to answer, he must pay all the costs of the action.

Green vs. Tucker.—Motion denied with costs.

Shan vs. O. Gert.—Plaintiff's attorney will prepare a judgment and submit it for settlement or notice.

Continuation of the Wills and Conley Trial—Testimony for the Defence.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Dec. 11.

Before Hon. Judge Capron.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Court was crowded during the whole of yesterday by citizens anxious to listen to the important trial of Wills and Conley, for receiving $7,000 worth of stolen goods. Very seldom has a trial on such a charge created equal excitement.

Before the investigation was resumed Lewis Ahrens, a respectable-looking young German, charged with issuing large quantities of counterfeit money, knowing it to be counterfeit, pleaded guilty to forgery in the second degree, and was sentenced to 5 years and 4 months in the State Prison.

The Wills and Conley trial was then resumed.

EVIDENCE FOR DEFENCE.

Daniel Parish, examined by Mr. Graham.—I reside at Fort Lee; I have property there and here also; I am a lawyer; I know Charles Wills; I have known him since October, 1855; I had business with him in January last; it was to pay them $152; this business grew out of a transaction in October; I was at the office of Wills and Conley on the 18th and 19th of January; I cannot fix the particular hour that I went there on the 18th; my conviction is that I went as soon as I got my breakfast; I am not an early riser; my conviction is that it was between 10 and 12 o'clock; I have no doubt in my own mind that I went to their office between those hours; I do not remember how long I waited; I had the cash to count out and pay, and to get back my papers; Mr. Wills was at his desk, so was Mr. Conley; Wills and Conley both went with me to a Commissioner of Deeds in Barclay-street; my conviction is that I was about an hour at their office; I cannot swear that I returned to the office that day.

Cross-examined by the Assistant District-Attorney.—I sometimes stop at the Dey-street House and sometimes at Lovejoy's; I cannot say where I was stopping on the 18th January; I had been in New-York two or three days before the 18th; I went on the 16th to Paige's Hotel; I cannot say where I was on the 17th; my name is on the books at Lovejoy's Hotel on the 18th January; I do not know where I stopped on the 17th; my conviction is that I stopped at the Dey-street House; I cannot swear that I was not at Wills' office before ten o'clock on the 18th; my conviction is that it was between ten and twelve.

This witness was very vague in all his answers, and seemed unwilling to swear to nearly every question put to him, but fell back upon his "conviction."

Augustus W. Maeder, examined by Mr. Graham.—I am a dentist; my place of business is at No. 333 Broadway, next to the rooms occupied by Wills and Conley; I have known them since they opened their office there; in the second week of January last, I was using their scales to weigh gold; one morning while I was there, a man came in, and showed Wills some samples of goods; he said that he wished to raise $2,000 on them; Wills asked him to leave the samples, and call again in the afternoon; the goods consisted of bosoms, collars, and dark veils; they were in a paper box; the man produced a list of the articles, and mentioned how many he had; I have seen Mr. Wills and Mr. Emberson together on the Eighth-avenue; I don't know at what time it was, but I know it was pleasant weather; I think it was in the Spring; I was with Wills and a friend of his; it was between 9 and 10 at night; Emberson met us; there was some conversation between them; Emberson took Wills aside.

Mr. Graham proposed to show by this witness that Emberson had sought Wills for the purpose of getting the matter settled without bringing it to a trial, and that Wills said he would not give three cents to settle it, for he wished the case to be fully investigated. As it was not shown, however, that Wills' remark had reference to the case before the Court, his Honor Judge CAPRON excluded that testimony. A long argument was the consequence, in which the Court coincided in opinion with the Assistant District-Attorney that the evidence could not be admitted. Mr. Graham took an exception to the ruling.

Examination resumed.—Wills, Emberson and myself took drinks; Wills and Emberson did not talk long together; I have been into Wills' office, sometimes two or three times a week, sometimes only once in two weeks; in the inner room of their office I never noticed a lock to the door; the fastening was a hook and a staple; I have fastened it myself; I am certain that such was the fastening; the partition in their office is a wooden frame, with canvas on one side, and paper on the other; it did not reach to the ceiling; I could just touch the top of the partition with my hand.

Cross-examined by the Assistant District-Attorney.—I manufacture false teeth; I use a great deal of gold in the manufacture of teeth in the course of the year; I never bought gold of Wills & Conley; I do not know whether they were partners in business; it is very little that Mr. Conley has been there; I have been in the back room to lounge, and to smoke, and to read the papers; sometimes I had a lady friend call to see me, and I would want the room; on such occasions I used to fasten the door; there was no lock on the door that I can swear to; I could see the place where the lock was, but the door seemed to have ben painted over since the lock was taken off; there is no knob of the door; I do not think I ever saw a knob there; I forget when I borrowed the room of Wills first; I do not know the day of the week when the man came into the office with the samples; I am positive it was about the second week in January, and I think it was somewhere about the middle of the week; I guess it was shortly after nine o'clock; I did not notice anything about his dress of face; I think he wore a beard; he was a stout man; he carried the parcel under his arm; Mr. Wills was sitting at his desk; I was weighing gold; I moved back when the man came in; he stayed about ten minutes; I overheard all that he said while he was there; the goods were embroidered collars, and the laces were embroidered; there were some baby waists; I thought they were pretty fine goods; they were of different sizes; the veils were black; my curiosity prompted me to step up and look them over; I cannot swear that I ever saw Emberson in Wills' office; the name of the party who was with me and Mr. Wills in the Eighth-avenue was Goodwin; Emberson was accompanied by another man; I do not know which of us spoke first; I did not see Wills beckon to Emberson; I do not remember whether we were standing on the corner or walking when we first saw Emberson; I was not trying to listen to what Emberson and Wills said to each other; I used to go into the room often; I fastened the door when the lady was with me; I used to put a piece of paper before the holes in the door, where the lock had been taken off.

To Mr. Graham.—They want to show that you went into that room with a lady, for an improper purpose. Did you do so?

Witness.—Well, I won't say whether I did or not. [Laughter.]

John Pinkus, examined by Mr. Graham.—I know Wills and Conley; I was in their office on the 10th or 11th of January; it was between nine and ten o'clock in the morning; I saw on their counter some samples of goods; Mr. Wills showed them to me; there were some collars, and veils, and ladies' chemises; I was no judge of their value; Emberson never said to me that he had stolen goods taken from him three times; he said he had stolen goods taken from him once.

Cross-examined by the Assistant District-Attorney.—I am no judge of lace goods; nobody was in the office besides Wills, when he showed me the samples; Wills opened the parcel and showed its contents; my attention was never called to the fact that I saw these samples, with a view to my testimony in this Court; people have spoken to me about the samples.

Direct Examination.—I have effected loans for Mr. Wills; on one occasion I sent a gentleman to get a loan from him for dress-goods; I have been in their office and seen people come in and ask for loans upon watches.

To the Assistant District-Attorney.—I do not know whether Wills and Conley were partners; I did not often see Conley in the office.

Emil Schöning, examined by Mr. Graham.—I am a druggist; I carry on business at No. 175 Second-street and No. 760 Eighth-avenue; I have seen Emberson; *the only time I ever saw him before yesterday in this* Court was with Mr. Wills; I do not recollect the day; *it might be eight or ten months; I do not remember* whether it was in March; I saw him in Wills' office; *I heard Wills and Emberson converse in relation to* certain property; I understood that Wills asked Emberson if he acted as his agent; Emberson said "Yes;" that is all that I know; a gentleman coming in from a side door heard the same; Emberson said to Wills there should be no trouble about the things they were talking about; I heard Emberson say something about coming to Court, and I understood him to say he would do nothing.

Cross-examined by the Assistant District-Attorney.—Wills had notes of Kinsley and Darling who had failed, and I went to Wills' office about them; Wills had advanced money on the notes six months before; Mr. Darling asked me to go and buy the notes for one hundred dollars.

To Mr. Graham.—I recognize Mr. Nagle as the man who came out of the side room.

To the Assistant District-Attorney.—I suppose Wills said to Emberson, "Did I act as your agent?" Emberson said, "Yes, all right;" and I understood Emberson to say that he had nothing against Mr. Wills.

The examination of this witness being concluded, the Court adjourned to this day. The case, it is expected, will not be finished until Saturday.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

The Hartford County Quarry Company vs. John [illegible].—Motion denied with $10 costs to abide event.

[illegible] vs. [illegible] Lewis.—Order of reference to Michael Ulshoeffer, Esq., to ascertain what would be a reasonable counsel fee for plaintiff's attorney.

Dennis Dowd vs. John Planke.—Order directing issue to be joined in proceedings under the Lien Law.

William Rowe vs. Anne M. Archer.—Motion for leave to amend complaint granted.

Frederick J. Betts vs. Andrew S. Gerr.—Motion for leave to issue execution denied, with $10 costs.

Henry Wathheimer vs. David Bollinger.—Attachment ordered to issue against defendant. Bail fixed at $300.

William Powell vs. William Wansfelmann.—Motion granted.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Dec. 11.

Before Hon. A. W. Bradford.

The Parish Will case was adjourned till the 22d inst., in consequence of the absence of Francis B. Cutting, Esq., in Washington.

The witnesses in the matter of the will of Mrs. Maria Banyer having returned to the City, the document was admitted to probate.

LONG ISLAND.

New Ground in Wallabout Bay.

A contract has lately been made by the United States Government with Messrs. SMITH & Co., for the filling-in of a portion of the low ground lying east of the Navy-Yard; a portion of which, to the extent of 6¼ acres, will be occupied by the Marine barracks. The contract calls for the deposit of 250,000 cubic yards of earth, and the work is required to be done as fast as ordered by the Government. The materials used in filling it will be supplied from different sources—chiefly from the banks of earth removed in the suburbs of Brooklyn, in the process of laying out new streets. The Government now owns the whole of the marshy ground between the eastern and western districts of Brooklyn, with the exception of Clinton and Vanderbilt avenues—the former already graded and in use.

The authorities of Brooklyn are negotiating with the Government for the privilege of relinquishing that part of Vanderbilt-avenue, passing through the low ground to the water, and procuring the right of way for another street instead—probably an extension of Washington-avenue, between Clinton-avenue and the Naval Hospital. As this will result to the advantage of the Navy-Yard property, there is little doubt the arrangement will be consummated. The filling-in for the site of the Marine barracks will require about 150,000 cubic yards of earth, and the work will now go forward rapidly. The contract price is something less than $1 per yard.

River-street Canal.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A communication and comment thereon in the TIMES of yesterday, regarding the Wallabout Bay and Newtown Creek Canal, suggests the propriety of answering at once many queries regarding that improvement. To myself, as the engineer, was confided the route and location of the Canal. It was necessary first for the Legislature to authorize the formal opening of a street 150 feet wide. If one of the already improved streets of Williamsburg was adopted two plans were open—to widen a 60 feet street on each side 45 feet, and thus destroy two lines of houses and lots, and pass between the ropewalks of Messrs. WALL & LAWRENCE—or to widen only on one side, and thus require the payment of damages for only one line of houses and lots. I adopted the latter route in the plan submitted to the Legislature, and by selecting Marshall instead of Moore-street, obtained a channel with much less average cutting. By the latter plan, however, the loss of the two walks will be removed, but at much less cost than half a mile of houses and lots.

The real cause of delay is that River-street, which is to contain the Canal, must be opened like other city streets—by obtaining the signatures of a majority of the owners. When this is done your correspondent will see the work rapidly progressing.

Alderman Meeker Back Again.

The Democracy of Brooklyn were in ecstasies yesterday. The long-absent Mr. MEEKER, elected to Aldermanic honors in the Seventh ward, returned to the city—did not like the West nor the people—but did like Brooklyn, Aldermanic honors, and so returned to them like a sensible man. He was cordially greeted by his constituents and a large number of office-seekers. The Democrats now expect to carry everything before them. One-half the Board of Aldermen politically, and one or two hired for the emergency, they will succeed, if united, in satisfying some of the unterrified.

King's County Hospital.

Forty-nine patients were admitted to this Hospital during the past week; 48 were discharged and 5 died, viz.:

Name.	Nativity.	Age.
Peter Brock	Ireland	40
Owen Kelly	Ireland	55
Edward Bisser	Germany	36
Nicholas Rupp	Germany	65
Jessie White	Scotland	25
Total number remaining		442

Arson.

A woman, named CLARK, was brought before Justice SMITH, in Brooklyn, yesterday, having been arrested by officer BROWN, of the Second District Police, on suspicion of setting fire to house No. 41 James-street, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The fire was discovered in season to prevent a conflagration. Accused was committed for examination.

Serious Accident.

A man named M. ANTHONY, of Albany, employed in the construction of a building on Brooklyn Heights, yesterday fell from the third story to the ground, by which he had several ribs broken and his head badly injured. Medical aid was immediately procured, and he was subsequently taken to his boarding house on Fulton-street.

Fire in Brooklyn.

At 5 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a building used as a blacksmith's shop, in the rear of the American Plate Glass Company's Works, South Sixth-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn, which was partially destroyed. Damage $500.

The Home.

The annual Donation Visit to this institution, corner of Washington and DeKalb avenues, Brooklyn, took place, notwithstanding the inclement weather. There was a large number of visitors, and liberal donations were made.

Brooklyn Courts.

Circuit Court Calendar for this day.—Nos. 290 of September Calendar, and 5, 6, 9, 62, 63, 67, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 80, 81, 82, 83.

City Court Calendar.—Nos. 4, 5, 8, 24, 29, 31, 35, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 65, 67, 76, 81, 84, 87, 88, 90.

☞ The Grand Jury of the City Court, Brooklyn, the present week have visited the various Court buildings, and have taken testimony relative to the charge made of allowing convicts to vote at the last election. They found the different buildings well filled and in very good condition.

☞ A communication addressed to the Harbor Commissioners, is receiving signatures in Brooklyn, urging the necessity of a street along the water-front of the East River, Brooklyn side.

Legislative Appropriations in aid of Kansas—Governor Reeder's Views.

WASHINGTON CITY, Friday, Dec. 5, 1856.

HON. M. F. CONWAY—*Dear Sir:* I am truly gratified at the legislative appropriation for Kansas which has been made by the State of Vermont, and I sincerely hope that the example may be generally followed by our friends in other States. If the men who have so long carried on this struggle upon the soil of Kansas for free labor and the rights of the North are to be sustained—if Kansas and the region beyond are to be saved from the curse of Slavery extension, the example must be imitated.

The cause of Free Kansas has been for the last two years my sole occupation, and there is probably no view of the case which I have not diligently and anxiously considered. Kansas if left to its natural course under the present rule of Missouri, will as certainly become a Slave State as that an object will drift *down the current*; and that, *too*, although there is a large majority of Free State citizens; for the *government is not that of a majority, but of a minority perpetuating its own rule, and protected by a league with the people of Missouri.* From this state of things the majority have no immediate escape except by revolution, which the General Government prevents, and in which the Free-State men would have to conquer not only the usurping minority who now govern them, but also their Missouri allies and protectors. The only remaining remedy is to sustain those already on the soil, and fill up the Territory with new settlers until they shall outnumber the thousands of men from Missouri who invariably vote at our elections by the connivance of those who hold and control them, and under cover of the infamous election law enacted for that very object. Nothing will do this, and at the same time protect our present population from the relentless policy of impoverishment, persecution and extermination pursued, as you know, in every conceivable form heretofore, (and destined to be carried hereafter as far as possible into the operations of the Land-office,) except a most vigorous and continuous effort, backed by a liberal supply of funds. Moneys raised by individual effort must be limited in amount, and require immense labor and no small expense to collect. The field has already been largely gone over, and considerably exhausted. Without legislative aid, it is highly probable that we cannot accomplish much beyond what we have already done.

Why, then, should not Northern Legislatures aid the enterprise? The preservation of those vast regions for the absolute necessities of our surplus and emi[illegible] to the great injury of the Northern States, will be in a monetary point of view alone, a wise investment. To this [illegible] the advantages of trade and commerce [illegible] enterprise which would flow from the [illegible] of that country to the Pacific Ocean with a Northern people, and which in the necessity of the case must be drawn to the Atlantic through the Northern States, dropping its riches along the route. Dedicate it to slavery [illegible] the benefit to be derived to the North [illegible] be a steady desert.

I will not discuss the considerations of patriotism and humanity and civilization, for these are too obvious and too extensive for this letter. I ask, then, what objection can be raised against the action of a State Legislature? I could not see any which would sustain my vote for an instant, and I should be one of the last men to [illegible] legislative vote which I would hesitate to [illegible]. The object is not one which [illegible] interference with the functions of the Federal Government, but is simply a donation of [illegible] to supply the necessities of late fellow-citizens now [illegible] the Territory, and to aid men to emigrate and settle there, with a view to advance the power and glory of our common country—to promote [illegible] the progress and the welfare of every Northern State, and at the same time legally and peaceably by unobjectionable means to counteract the vile despotism and oppression which is striving by force and fraud to stay and pervert the natural course and consequences of our country's institutions. It is too plain for argument that such appropriations would violate no provision of the Federal Constitution, no provision of any State Constitution, and no Federal, State or Territorial law; and not only this, but neither the General Government nor the Territorial Government, nor a State Government have the power to enact any valid law to prevent any *other* State or any individuals from extending such relief if they choose to do so. In a word, unless there is something in the Constitution of the donating State, limiting the power of the Legislature over the moneys of the State, this question of State appropriations for Kansas is as more a question of expediency as would be an appropriation to a flame-ravaged or plague-stricken city or district, either in or out of the State bounds; and whilst it will violate no constitutional or legal provision, is called for by all the considerations of moral obligation and expediency which usually influence good and wise and patriotic men. It will be like bread cast upon the waters, and seed sown in good soil.

Allow me to express my great gratification that you personally are engaged in this work. Your high ability, your personal zeal and energy, your sacrifices for Kansas, and the estimation in which you are held by our people, testified by your election to the bench of the Supreme Court under the State constitution, as well as the fact that you are a Kansas emigrant from a Slave State, all indicate you as the proper man to take this matter in charge.

Very truly yours, A. H. REEDER.

The Dead Bear.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

URSA MAJOR lies dead in Wall-street, crushed under an avalanche of "short" stocks. His fore-paws protrude from the ruin—the tip of his unbelieving muzzle is just visible—a broker with [illegible] countenance searches with an eye-glass for a consolatory glimpse of one of his haunches, worn in the bugs of the Share Market. But it is not clearly vouchsafed to him. Bruin is dead, and Bruin is mostly buried.

A crowd of operators seethes and eddies around the ruin. Could their ill-disguised merriment, their unfeeling wonder, their nods and their winks, be translated into an epitaph, how poor an opinion would it give the world of the dead—or his mourners. The white cambric that is used where Ursa Major lies "short" and cold, masks more grins than it sops up tears. If crape had a place in the share list, how "flat" it would have fallen on the day when the Bear pulled New-York Central and death upon his obstinate head.

Retributive justice! The property he had for years been depreciating, and the interests he had long and systematically endeavored to pull down, were those that crushed him. Railroad stocks are vindicated, and railroad shareholders are avenged.

By-standers indicate, with the points of canes or the touch of boot-toes, the various elements of the avalanche. "Under there is Rock Island. It must have knocked him awful." "That across his head is Central. I told him 'twould be his tomb-stone one day." "What a smasher Toledo must have been." The curious, stooping down, distinguish in tones more loud than reverential, The Southern Michigan, the Erie, the Reading, the Galena, and the Pittsburg, which make up the interwoven ruin underneath which the bulk of the Railroad Bear lies stiff. No feeling more grave than curiosity is exhibited by the great crowd, save when disgust follows the sneaking steps of the hyena of the *Herald*, thrusting his nose deep into the wreck, snuffing for poor Bruin's hide and fat.

No time can be better than the present to call the public attention to a great evil, whose seat and centre is Wall-street. The whole State of New-York is interested in the gambling in future values, which is so mightily carried on in that locality. The worth of a large portion of the annual earnings of our citizens is constantly disturbed there. Hundreds of millions of property weekly experience depreciation, by the arts of men, whose vocation is to play with it as gamesters play with cards.

By a force which is at present irresistible, the Stock Exchange compels to its own daily measures of value the worth of all the shares in the State which are quoted at its Board. Thirty million dollars of the Stocks and Securities of the greatest of American Railroads may be owned by thirty thousand different women, retired merchants, orphan children, and public charities. Not one dollar of either may be seeking a purchaser in Wall-street. Yet the organized gambling there can at will invest millions of both, and make them the subject of sales, wholly imaginary and in which no property passes, but whose prices rule tyrannically throughout this State and the Republic. A stock which pays eight per cent., and is fully confided in by all who own it, and should command at least a hundred cents on the dollar, is firmly held down to eighty-three cents, by one bold man's steady offering to deliver it at a future day at those figures. For all the purposes of exchange or of security, a depreciation may be sustained by the bona fide owners of the corporate property we have named, within a few day's time, of over five millions of dollars.

No stock large enough to offer a basis of operations, can be saved from this devouring Gambling Hell. As the scrip is never used, and never needed, as only the differences between the betted present and future values, are paid—stock which is under lock and key in New-England, may have to release its worth and allow it to be fingered and passed from hand to hand in Wall-street—like the ivory "chips" at the *rouge et noir* tables at Baden. And the bulk of the transactions on the Share Exchange are as purely gambling as is the betting on faro, on roulette, or on the time of a race-horse. The tricks and knaveries known to the course, and to the vile vocations of throwing dice and dealing cards, have their full counterparts in stock gambling. The souls of men are lost in it, full as easily as their fortunes.

To the inquiry, "What is the effect upon a general mercantile community of a system such as we have briefly sketched," the ruin of SCHUYLER and the crimes of HUNTINGTON, and the feverishness and social competition and voluptuousness of much of New-York life, make partial reply. The gambling of Wall-street is contagious. Time sales have now transcended the share market, and have gone where gamesters never till recently dared intrude. Pig iron is sold on time—the difference in value only to be delivered—the metal never. Flour is so sold—not a barrel being in hand. So with beef and pork and corn and wheat and cotton and sugar. Their future values are betted on, and men engage to deliver them in quantities which are never looked for, and indeed do not exist. This substitution of chance for mercantile forethought, has its natural and vicious harvest. Losses, embarrassment, and bankruptcy of fortune and of character, go in its wake, as inevitably as poverty and rags do follow dicing.

From this Brokers board has breathed upon the City and State of New-York a spirit of speculation and gambling which is frightfully contagious and frightfully corrupting. Industry and Economy and Integrity are no longer our sole basis of commercial prosperity. Men are in hot haste to get rich. The gamblers vices, prodigality and display, are fast becoming the characteristics of social life in the great city of America. Honor and Honesty are relaxing their holds on the minds of men. Crimes of acquisitiveness and breaches of commercial trust grow frequent with us, and the social judgment and social punishment of them grow lenient. Success more and more becomes the measure of right and of wrong.

The removal of such a pest in the business affairs of the Nation's Emporium, as fell in Wall-street on Friday, (at day,) will be but of tempory good if the noise of his ruin does not serve to arrest the attention of the State at large to the evil of which he was but a natural product. The evil may defy all the arts of Legislation. But the public weal requires that those arts *should* be exhausted in attempts to *stop* the sales of Stocks on time.

THE PROPOSED NEW TERRITORY.—The Territory of Arizonia, the inhabitants of which have sent a delegate to Congress, to present their claims for an organized *Territorial Government*, embraces the territory acquired by the Gadsden treaty, in addition to the *Mesilla Valley*, which we had claimed under the former treaty, and comprises 30,000 square miles. A *portion of the territory is said to be arable*, and well watered, and another portion is undoubtedly rich in *mines of gold, silver and copper.* Wagons have traversed the territory from the Rio Grande to the head of the *Gulf of California.* The territory is chiefly valued, however, as presenting the shortest and most practicable route for a railroad to the Pacific. The distance from the Rio Grande to San Diego, or San Pedro, by routes which have been indicated, is about 1,600 miles. This is the route to which the Secretary of War gives the preference, among those which the Government have caused to be examined and surveyed. The cost of a railroad by this route will be very moderate, according to the estimates, and they are believed by the Secretary to be within the mark.—*Baltimore Sun.*

THE LOSSES ON THE LAKES.—D. P. DOBBINS, the Secretary of the Lake Association of Underwriters, is preparing the usual detailed statement of the losses upon the Lakes for the season. Enough is now known to lead to the belief that the losses upon the Lakes for the season just closing, amounts to over *four millions of dollars*, and the loss of life to [illegible]. In 1848 losses were $404,860; in 1849, $341,320; in '50, $544,446; in '51, $730,515; in '52, $961,015; in '53, $654,850; in '54, $2,187,825; in '55, $2,797,810.—*Detroit Tribune.*

New-York Daily Times.

FRIDAY, DEC. [illegible], 1856.

[illegible] DAILY TIMES [illegible] Six Dollars [illegible]

[illegible] EVENING TIMES is published [illegible] One edition will [illegible] o'clock P. M. [illegible] by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES [illegible] edition of the Daily, published Tuesday and [illegible] mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

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CAUTION.

We continue to receive notice that persons claiming to be agents for the TIMES receive money from Subscribers and give receipts in the name of the Proprietors. We desire to notify the public that we have no traveling Agents, and that WE ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE [illegible] Persons desiring to subscribe will remit directly to this office.

The Slave Rebellion.

We continue to publish such information as we receive concerning the insurrectionary movements among the slaves in Tennessee, and other Southwestern States. It is evident that enough has been detected to excite intense alarm on the part of the inhabitants, while we are inclined to think that this alarm has given rise to exaggerated apprehensions of further danger. We see no evidence of anything more than local disaffection,—and many of the designs attributed to the negroes seem to rest upon vague and unreliable testimony.

That all indications of such attempts at revolt should be punished with merciless severity, is inevitable. Terror is always cruel, and often blind. The "merciless policy of fear," in [illegible] fine phrase, knows little law, and asks but little evidence. We are not surprised at any enormities and outrages inflicted by men under the alarm and excitement of an apprehended servile insurrection:—for, of all forms which danger assumes, none is more terrible than this. Whenever a rebellion of slaves shall occur, we look for scenes of slaughter unrelieved by mercy, and unredeemed by any of the forms of law or war.

The cause of these insurrectionary movements is as yet unknown. They are attributed to Northern emissaries. This seems to us unlikely;—but if any such are caught and convicted of this enormous guilt, we trust they will suffer the penalty of the law. The correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* charges it all to the Fremont party,—but this is absurd, simply because there was no Fremont party in the Southern States. His own statements unwittingly expose what is probably the real secret of the matter. He says the negroes had been told that FREMONT was coming with an army to set them free. Now who told them so? By what political party have such representations been made, in the Southern States? There is no difficulty in answering this question. It is notorious that throughout the whole campaign the Buchanan orators and journals in the Slave States, constantly represented the Republicans as aiming at Abolition,—and the charge was echoed and repeated by the friends of Mr. FILLMORE.

The St. Louis *Intelligencer* and other Southern journals, we observe, take the same view of the case and attribute the rebellious movements to the same cause. Indeed if any political party is to be held responsible for them, the Republican Party is the one which must be acquitted—inasmuch as it had no existence in the region where the mischief was done.

Meantime we trust the rumors will prove to have been greatly exaggerated and that the insurrections, such as they are, will be suppressed with as little bloodshed as possible.

Annexation of Cuba.

It may not be generally known that since the failure of the Lone Star Association, and the disappearance of Gen. GOICOURIA, a new project for the annexation of Cuba has originated in this City. Taking warning from former attempts, the present movement embraces many of our most respectable citizens and moneyed men among its conspirators—men hitherto of the most conservative and pacific tendencies, and wholly averse to land-larceny, petty or grand. When we mention the name of Mr. PETER COOPER as the leader, we are sure that the enterprise needs no further indorsement upon its entire respectability and immaculate uprightness. It may do to add confidentially that the actual Captain-General of Cuba connives at the plot; that a vessel is already up, and provided with the necessary weapons of annexation; and that in another year doubtless the ever-loyal island will be attached inseparably to this union of States.

The fact is, that our energetic fellow-citizens of the Trans-Atlantic Telegraph have on hand the cable that did not reach across the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It broke, the reader will remember—was given up for lost—the amount insured upon it in London was recovered, and so was the cable. A jetsom so valuable, it would not do to have lying around loose, and junk-shop dealers are not in the market for magnetic cable coated with gutta-percha. There was Cuba, detached from all geographical moorings—floating about the mouth of the Gulf like those buoyant islands encountered by Ulysses and other early navigators; and, not unlike the Symplegiades, crushing now and again the unwary *fillibuster* who should venture in those waters. To throw the island a hawser, the very hawser destined for the Trans-atlantic marriage, and to take it in tow of our Ship of State, was the happy thought of these gentlemen—one that will do more for the cause of substantial annexation, than the Ostend Manifesto, PIERRE SOULE, CAESAR DODGE, and Gen. GOICOURIA, put together.

There is very little doubt that the Spanish Government will cheerfully assent to the connection. Gen. CONCHA is naturally favorable, since he is thus put in more immediate correspondence with the powers at home, upon whom his political existence depends. It is well known that, pending the recent crisis at Madrid, he chartered the steamer *Isabel* to visit Charleston, and bring him the earliest tidings. So, also, the fear of fillibusterism will lose much of its terror, when such instant means of learning its plans and providing against them, are furnished by telegraphic communication. As an extension of the transoceanic line, again, it will be of vast value to the home government, in supplying ministers with daily information of affairs on the Island, the necessities of internal tranquillity or external defence, and, in a general way, warding off any more decided type of annexation than that afforded by the wires and battery. Every influence and interest seems, indeed, to favor our New-York projectors. *The extension of their magnetic nerves to the other islands of* the Western Indies, and to terra firma, is a mere question of time.

Stock Gambling.

JACOB LITTLE's third failure, as it is styled, renews the discussion about stock-jobbing which his first and second successively caused. It will probably end in the same way. The newspapers will canvass the morality of the general business,—people in the street will wonder at the boldness of his operations,—and in about five days the whole thing will have become an old story. Meantime Mr. LITTLE, having repudiated all his contracts, which as they were illegal he had the right to do at any time, will resume his seat at the Board of Brokers, renew his bold and splendid career, and prepare for another failure.

There are two kinds of business in which brokers engage. One consists in making purchases and sales for other people, who have not the time or the knowledge to do it for themselves, and who prefer paying some skillful professional person a commission, or a fee, for doing it on their behalf. This is an honest, legitimate, and highly useful calling. The other is, simply, *gambling*—betting on the future price of stocks, or of flour, or of any other article, just as horse-jockeys bet on the speed of horses, and taking, substantially, the same means to win, namely, poisoning or laming your opponent's nag, or bribing his rider.

JACOB LITTLE was a gambler in stocks. He generally selected the leading Railroad stocks of the country to bet upon, and he always bet that, in spite of all appearances to the contrary, they were substantially worthless. The *way he got at it was to agree*, at the end of twenty, thirty, sixty or ninety days, to *deliver* them at a price far below their apparent value. Having made his bet, his next endeavor was to win it. He must manage in some way to break down the public impression that the stocks had any value at all. To bring this about he must first seem to believe it himself, and show that belief by betting still more largely, just as a gambler in politics makes a large bet to back a small one. So he would go on day after day, offering stock upon stock at the lowest prices, and the natural effect would be to lead outsiders to believe that the stock was worthless, else it would not be sold so low.

But other tricks must aid the game. Panics in the money market are always of service, and a newspaper is always useful in manufacturing a panic. Mr. LITTLE, and the class of Brokers who gambled in his wake, accordingly secured the *Herald*, which, as it lives upon panics, had a taste for the service and was easily retained. Its money column was always open to these men—indeed was often filled with matter written at their dictation. When he happened to be betting especially high, the columns of the *Herald* would contain a flaming announcement that the whole country was just upon the brink of ruin—that awful explosions were at hand—that railroad dividends were all made from borrowed money—and that the world generally was on the eve of a universal crash. Sometimes the failure of a bank, or the scoundrelism of a railroad officer or a bank cashier, would afford the occasion for these horrid outcries, and give them a kind of plausibility to the public ear. Often they were sheer fabrications,—falsehoods manufactured out of whole cloth, like the *Herald's* announcement of immense defalcations in several of the City Banks a year or two ago,—for which there was not the shadow of foundation, and which were put forth for the sole and exclusive purpose of creating a panic, alarming all *bona fide* buyers of stock, depressing their price, and thus—enabling JACOB LITTLE and his tribe to win their bets. Precisely this game has been played over and over again. Men of sense see through it, but, unfortunately, neither the stock market, nor the *Herald*, rely upon men of sense; there are plenty of fools to be duped by the knaves who operate in both:—and so the end is accomplished. Prices are knocked down for a day or two:—JACOB wins his bets—pockets the profits, and prepares a new scheme of operations for the next day.

So he has gone on for months and years—until his bets amounted to millions, embracing all the leading Railroad Stocks of the country. Of course his system of operations, his bold betting, his circulation of false rumors, his creation of panics, his incessant accusations through the *Herald* of fraud and rottenness, backed by suppressions or falsifications of official facts and figures, for a long time accomplished his object, kept the prices of all these stocks far below their real value, harassed and impoverished the widows and orphans who owned them, and put the large profits of the unprincipled game into his own pocket.

But fraud and delusion, however bold, cannot last always. The public mind has its periodical fits of sanity. A pressure of this sort, kept up for a year or two, is uniformly followed by a reaction. Facts and figures become too strong even for the most gigantic exclamation points, and the panics of the *Herald* are seen through. Prices *won't* go down at JACOB's bidding. Stocks stand obstinately at something nearer their real value than suits his purposes. He can't *buy* them as low as he has agreed to *sell* them. Consequently, the profits promise to *go out of* his pocket, instead of coming in. Whereupon he walks coolly into the Board amongst the men he has been betting with, and tells them he can't fulfill his stipulations. As the law ignores such contracts and refuses to enforce them, he has everything in his own hands. Those who have been betting with him must accept whatever terms he sees fit to offer. So he has no difficulty in "making an arrangement with his creditors," backs out of all his bad bets, and proceeds forthwith to organize the programme of a new campaign.

This is the plain English of JACOB LITTLE's "failure." It is the failure of a stock gambler—of a man who bets on the prices of other people's property—who pockets whatever he makes and repudiates what he loses, when his losses become heavy enough to make it an object. He is thus [illegible] the morality of the business. Men eminent in morals and religion generally succeed best in it—for their ostensible virtue is so much capital for a business which needs it. We can recall the names of half a dozen of the leading operators in precisely this kind of business, who are the pillars of large and fashionable churches—who would not open a business letter on Sunday, nor put their feet inside a theatre, sooner than they would walk into the fire. It is pleasant to see so doubtful a calling redeemed and dignified by so much sanctity. Whether the sanctity profits equally by the partnership it is not for us to judge.

Collisions at Sea.

"Star-r-board your helm! Har-r-d a-starboard, I say, or you'll be into me!" shouted Jack, as, trudging up the road, he made out a bull bearing down upon him under full speed. Jack, being *close-hauled*, knew he had a right to the road; and, though he foresaw a collision in case he kept on his course, he had no idea of wearing ship to get out of the way of the animal, who had the wind free. So he stood on steadily, satisfied that he had done his duty in hailing the bull. But on came the monster under full sail, roaring and bellowing, and heedless of whatever might lie in his path. A collision and a crash ensued. Jack's bowsprit was carried away, and his head-timbers considerably shattered. "There, you landlubber! I told you so!" he cried, as, gathering himself up, he squinted his surviving eye after the bull, who was streaming off to leeward, unmindful of stubborn Jack's misfortune.

In this homely illustration, we have the philosophy of collisions at sea. Maritime law requires that a sailing vessel with a free wind shall give the right of way to the vessel that is close-hauled; on the principle that the free-sailing ship can be more easily handled than the ship that is "jammed on a wind." For the same reason, steamers are required to give the right of way to sailing vessels on all courses. The ship running close-hauled is consequently indifferent to the actions of the ship whose approach threatens a collision. Like Jack, the close-hauled skipper stands on his legal rights, and is so stubborn in maintaining them that he loses all regard for self-preservation, and subjects himself to destruction in case the approaching ship does not deviate from its dangerous course. Each one, instead of looking out for his own safety, looks out—the one for his rights and the other for his convenience; and the result is that both ships are shattered, or, perhaps, destroyed with many lives.

The *Wreck-Register* of the British Board of Trade for 1855 has just been presented to Parliament, and an abstract of the important document was published in the TIMES a day or two since. The *Register* states that the total number of wrecks and casualties which have occurred to vessels on the coasts of the United Kingdom, during the year 1855, is 1,141, representing a burden of 176,554 tons. In examining the various causes of these disasters, it is observed that COLLISIONS AT SEA are frequent and steadily increasing in number. In 1855, 247 collisions are reported in the *Register* as follows:

Ships totally lost in collision	55
Ships seriously damaged in collision	178
Ships slightly damaged in collision	14

In 1854 only 97 collisions were registered by the Board; in 1853 only 73; and in 1852 only 57. If we go still further back we find that, according to *Lloyd's List*, 12,363 wrecks and disasters occurred to vessels on the shores of Great Britain during the four years previous to 1850; and of these 2,665 sailing vessels and 146 steamers were wrecked, or put into port in a sinking condition in consequence of collisions at sea.

Of American ships we have no similar statistics. There is no American Board of Trade, to whose record of shipwrecks and disasters at sea we may refer for that information which we have respecting British vessels. And, in our poverty, we cannot help suggesting that our New-York Chamber of Commerce could not better show the utility of its organization, than by abandoning its ten thousand political and sanitary hobbies, and imitating, in this country, the honorable labors of the British Board of Trade. In Boston, where they manage things in a practical and very respectable way, the Board of Trade has a "Standing Committee of Inquiry into the Causes of Shipwreck," but it takes cognizance only of vessels owned in Boston, or trading to, or insured at, that port. This Committee reported, for 1855, that 351 vessels were wrecked or damaged at sea during that year; and of these, 47 were in collision. In what number of cases the collision was fatal to the ship, is not stated.

From all these facts it is very evident that stubborn Jack has learned nothing from his experience with the bull.

Public attention has been called to the frequency of collisions at sea, and their fatal consequences, by many recent disasters which have occurred on our own coast. That terrible collision of the steamships *Arctic* and *Vesta*, in the fog off Newfoundland, will never be forgotten. Nor will the more recent destruction of the steamship *Lyonnais*, with nearly two hundred lives—sacrificed to the stubbornness of the Captain of the bark *Adriatic*, who, expecting the steamship to keep out of his way, ran blindly down upon her, before the wind, and struck her a death blow amidships.

In contemplating these dreadful disasters, the inquiry arises—Are these collisions accidents which are unavoidable? Is there to be no accountability for them? No remedy, and no end to them? Every dictate of justice requires that they be investigated by a legal tribunal, and every dictate of humanity demands that something be speedily done to stop this wholesale slaughter on the sea.

THE CONSERVATIVE INFLUENCE OF CROAKERS.—One of the most common arguments used in defence of those "dismal Jenys," the Bears, or Croakers, is, that their predictions of ruin and hard times have a conservative influence on the public, and tend to check extravagance. They are likened to the fly-wheel in machinery, which regulates its motions and keeps it moving steadily. But this simile is not a particularly happy one. The fly-wheel revolves more rapidly than other parts of the machinery whose motions it regulates; but the Croaker is notorious for his slow movements. The conservatism of the Bear is very much like that of the nervous coward, who keeps shouting "Wolf! Wolf!" when there is no [illegible] night to put out a fire when there is not even a suspicion of smoke. It is the interest of the Bear party to frighten the public into the belief that the whole foundations of society are about giving way; that every man in a responsible post is a knave; that the harvests will fail, railroads be ruined, canals prove unproductive, and banks become bankrupt. Some of the most disastrous turns in commercial affairs have been brought about by the persistent croaking of the Bear party operating upon the fears of people of weak nerves. In this country the Croakers are always defeated in the long run, because the condition of affairs is, in the main, sound and prosperous, and the reverses are the effect of accidental causes. It is only necessary to look at the constant rise in the valuation of property during the past half century—at the immense developments of the natural resources of the country, and the general condition of the people—to become satisfied of the unphilosophical conclusions, and the destructive influences of the Croakers; and that, though they may now and then make a "ten strike" out of the calamities of the public, they must, in the long run, be the losing party. The men of wealth among us belong, almost without an exception, to the "Bull" party.

KEPT BY A BEAR.—It has been notorious for several years past that the *Herald* has been in the keeping of a great Bear in Wall-street; and by way of antithesis it asserted yesterday that the DAILY TIMES was in the keeping of a Bull party in the same street. We might easily deny the soft imputation, if we had a suspicion that anybody would be likely to believe it; but the moral that points the tale of the *Herald* is so complimentary to ourselves that we are half tempted to appropriate it. According to the *Herald* the Bear that has kept that paper has failed three times within a very few years, while the opposing Bull who kept the TIMES has not failed at all, but been eminently successful in his operations. This is the only moral that adorns the *Herald's* story, and it is quite welcome to proclaim it every morning if it can find any profit or amusement in attempting to prove how much more influential the DAILY TIMES is in Wall-street circles, than itself. As the *Herald's* announcement may cause the Bears to be looking towards our concern of Nassau-street, we may as well mention that no Bear parties need apply for aid in this quarter.

A NORTHERN DISUNIONIST.—The Charleston *Mercury* publishes a letter from Brookeville, Penn., in which the writer gives his full assent to the idea of the *Mercury* and other Southern journals, that a dissolution of the Union has become absolutely necessary. He bases his opinion upon these three points,—*first*, that the interests of free labor in the North and of slave labor in the South, never can be harmonized upon a national basis;—*second*, that the North must always hold the position of hostility towards Slavery, and *third*, that the North never can be educated or reconciled to its nationality and extension. Under this state of things he believes a division of the Union absolutely essential to the harmony of the country.

In support of his assertion that the North is irreconcilably hostile to Slavery, he asserts that everywhere in the North, and especially in Pennsylvania, the supporters of Mr. BUCHANAN took the bold, distinctive ground that he was *opposed* to the introduction of Slavery into Kansas, and would exert the power of his Administration to bring it into the Union as a Free State. He adds:

> "I tell you, gentlemen, that no issue presented by the South—nothing but the solemn pledges of his friends to the people, that he was *utterly* opposed to the further extension of Slavery—could have ever induced Pennsylvania to cast her electoral vote for Mr. BUCHANAN. And, to-day, there are more than *one hundred thousand* men within her borders who voted for him on *that*, and on *no other issue!*"

The writer predicts that Mr. BUCHANAN's administration must inevitably fail to give peace to the country,—since, if he favors Freedom in Kansas, he must deceive and alienate the South; while, if he proves "recreant to the issue upon which he alone received his support in the North, and to the solemn pledges made by his friends to the people, there will be a revolution of feeling in the ranks of the Northern Democracy that will shiver that party as a strong man would shiver an eggshell! Its adherents will not amount in numbers to a respectable foraging party."

The *Mercury* expresses some dissent from this strong view of Mr. BUCHANAN's pledges, and falls back upon the Cincinnati Platform for consolation. It expresses its unqualified admiration, however, for the leading position of the writer.

We presume that the letter is from an ultra Abolitionist of the Garrison school. At all events, it expresses the opinions and holds substantially the language of Mr. GARRISON himself. It is not the first time we have noticed the agreement, in opinion and purpose, of the ultra Anti-Slavery Abolitionists and the ultra Pro-Slavery Disunionists.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.—The *Africa*, from Liverpool on the 29th ult., brings the intelligence that to the other complications of European politics the Neufchatel question has now been added. This was to have been anticipated. The late attempt, by a handful of Prussian royalists, upon the integrity of the Swiss Republic, was an outrage that no sophistry can justify. The fillibusters were taken in the act, and are now in prison, to await their trial before a legal tribunal. In the meantime, the King of Prussia, through a special envoy, demands their unconditional liberation, and, in the event of a refusal, threatens "ulterior measures," in a mysterious sort of way. By this arrival, we learn that the Federal Council, with an independent spirit worthy the Republic's past history, unanimously refuse to give up the prisoners, and further state that preparations are being made for justice to have its course. England, and probably France, will support Switzerland in the stand she has thus taken. The other political questions of the day remain unchanged. In regard to the Bolgrad difficulty, the Paris correspondent of the London *News* makes the somewhat remarkable assertion that an unconstitutional influence—or, in other words, the German element in the Court of St. James—has been exercised over the English Cabinet to bias its decision in favor of Russia. It is once more announced that Herat has fallen before the Persian army.

According to the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, the election of Mr. BUCHANAN in the Presidency [illegible] in Madrid, where he is regarded as the embodiment of American fillibusterism. The whole capital of the Atlantic Telegraph Company is said to have been subscribed, and the Directors have applications for a much larger amount. Of the £350,000, about £100,000 was taken up in the United States, and the remainder in England. The commercial news by the *Africa* is of considerable interest. It is confidently expected that the Bank of England will shortly reduce its rate of discount to six per cent.

CONGRESS.—In the *Senate, yesterday*, the Committee on Finances were directed to inquire into the expediency of suspending the duties on sugar and molasses for two years. Notice was given of a bill amendatory of the Kansas-Nebraska act. After some further business the discussion on the Message was again renewed, and Mr. CASS made his promised speech. When he had concluded, a motion to print the message prevailed, but in order that the debate might proceed, a motion was made to refer a portion of it,—so the discussion is not yet ended in the Senate. Adjourned to Monday.

In the House a memorial was presented from citizens residing on the Gadsden Purchase, asking the establishment of the Territory of Arazona. It was referred to the Committee on Territories. The consideration of the President's Message was then resumed. The discussion took a wide range in both Houses.

FROM KANSAS.—Telegraphic advices from Kansas state that sixteen of the Free-State prisoners, on trial for murder in the first degree, had been acquitted, and that nine were still on trial. The names are not given.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MME. LA GRANGE—the most faithful, as she is the most accomplished, of prima donnas—took her farewell benefit last night. We will not do our musical public the injustice to say that they were unmindful of the occasion, although the slimness of the attendance seemed to argue that such was the case. We prefer rather to believe that the severity of the weather prevented many hundreds from going who otherwise would have done so. Still, we are a little disposed to grumble that an artist who has been so true to her duties, in foul weather and fair, should not have been deemed worthy of a slight sacrifice of personal comfort. Storm or no storm, there ought to have been a good house last night, and there was not.

The performances consisted of the "Traviata" (which as usual delighted every one) and gems from ROSSINI's "Barbiere." Both these works were rendered in an efficient way, and more than satisfied the audience. When the curtain fell on the last *morceau*, the friends and admirers of Italian Opera separated with the sad feeling that it might be months and months ere they met again in the same delightful rendezvous; that it might be for the last time they listened to the worthy artist whom they were assembled to honor. On Saturday MME. LA GRANGE, with the other artists of M. MARETZEK's troupe, sails for Havana. Who knows what may happen during their absence; what ambitious man may rush into the void and once more fill it with sweet sounds? Be this as it may, we are quite sure the public will not forget the faithful exertions of MME. LA GRANGE. Commencing her career under circumstances of no ordinary aggravation; continuing it through a period of trouble and struggle, she has from first to last proved herself a sincere, devoted, indefatigable and infallibly reliable artiste. Not once has she disappointed the public; not once has she capriciously given trouble to the management. It is in vain that we strive to recall a similar instance of unqualified, unselfish integrity. Wherever she goes, these things should be remembered and published, and especially is it her due now, when she is on the eve of departure from our midst.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS.—MR. THALBERG gave his last concert last night, at Niblo's Garden, to a fine house. The programme was rich in musical gems, and its execution created the usual amount of enthusiasm.

MR. THALBERG leaves for the country immediately, where he is announced to give a series of concerts, in many towns, in rapid succession. He will return here probably in February. Previous to this, however, (on the 20th of December,) he will play at a concert which GOTTSCHALK will give.

Personal.

HON. HOWELL COBB has just issued a book from the Georgia press, for private circulation, entitled "Scriptural Examination of the Institution of Slavery," intended to prove that the development of Slavery in the United States is calculated to secure "civil and religious liberty" to the race in Africa. It is freely distributed among public men with the author's compliments.

At the recent laying of the corner stone of Pilgrim Church in London, England, a note was read from MRS. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, of Boston, inclosing £100, and promising another £100 hereafter, towards the erection of the building. The church was established by suggestion of her late husband while Minister to England.

MR. WEGUELIN, Governor of the Bank of England, is a candidate for Parliament in the Liberal interest against MR. JAMES, Q. C., Liberal, and Sir EDWARD BUTLER, Conservative, for the Parliamentary representation of Southampton, in room of Sir H. E. COCKBURN, appointed Chief Justice of Common Pleas.

The actors at the National Theatre in Boston struck for their wages on Monday evening. The drama of "Meeram Hafiz" remained unperformed, and the audience were sent away with their money in their pockets; the management declining to pay salaries in advance.

The Presbyterians in London recently gave an entertainment at the Milton Club to Rev. Dr. M'CRIE, the recently installed Principal of the English Presbyterian College.

Captain THEOPHILUS D'OREMIEULX, First Infantry U. S. A., has resigned—to take effect Dec. 8, inst. He was lately Assistant Professor of French at West Point.

Ex-Governor PENNINGTON of New-Jersey, has been elected a Director of the Paterson Society for the Encouragement of Manufactures, in place of ROSWELL L. COLT, deceased.

The black vocalist, known as the "Black Swan," is about to give a series of concerts in the Northern States and Canada, prior to a second visit to Europe.

Rev. Dr. STEBBINS, late President of Meadville University, has temporarily accepted a call from the Unitarian Society in Woburn, Mass.

Hon. LYNN BOYD, of Kentucky, Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, is stopping at Willard's Hotel, Washington.

FANNY KEMBLE is in St. Louis, where, on the 24th inst., she commenced a series of Shakespearian Readings with the "Tempest."

Mr. A. A. LOW, of New-York, has made a donation of $1,000 to the Dudley Observatory. The donation was made without solicitation.

Last Thanksgiving Day, the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Milwaukee received the handsome present of $1,000 from one of his parishioners.

A Fifth-avenue *debutante*, it is said, will make her appearance on theatrical boards in this City in January.

Mrs. MACREADY is giving dramatic readings in Montreal.

There is a spunky clergyman in the City of Dubuque, who writes to the editor of one of the newspapers, that he has been badly reported in his journal, and relieves his feelings after this peculiar fashion:

> "I am willing the world should know *what I did say*, but I am not willing to father all that is reported by prejudiced parties that I said, nor to be responsible for the impressions of every ninny who heard me without brains enough to understand me, much less to restate what I said."

LIBERAL.—Hon. CHARLES COOK has given $65,000 to the People's College, which has accordingly been located at his place of residence, Havana, Schuyler County.

[illegible] for the [illegible]

MR. W[illegible]—Review of [illegible] *Adventures of a [illegible]*

AURORA LEIGH.—Review of Mrs. [illegible] New Book.

PARIS GOSSIP.—From our Special Correspondent.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.—Letters from Washington.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.—By the *Africa*. [illegible] Letter on Maritime Law—The British [illegible] on Mr. BUCHANAN's Election—Serious Decline in the Yield of Salt.

SLAVE INSURRECTIONS AT THE SOUTH.—Full Particulars.

COST OF OUR FORTIFICATIONS.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES.—Views and Policy of the New Administration. *Failure of* [illegible] The Baker Trial.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—Produce Market—Prices carefully reported. The Chinese Yam. Preserving Winter Pears. New-Jersey Marl. Live Stock Markets, &c.

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One Copy, one year, for	$[illegible]
Five Copies, one year, for	[illegible]
Twenty-Five Copies, one year, for	[illegible]

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All letters inclosing money, or on business of any kind with the office, to be addressed to the Publishers.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-st., New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, for the cure of dysentery, croup, cholera, colic, rheumatism, &c. No one should be without this valuable remedy. Every bottle is warranted. Sold by all the druggists and storekeepers. Depot, 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Price, 25 and 50 cents.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT.—THOSE WHO wish to lay out their money to the best advantage for Winter Clothing, ought to call without delay at [illegible] Hall, No. 142 Fulton-st., where every kind of Coat, Vest, Pantaloons, &c., are now ready, for sale at a remarkable reduction from the prices generally asked.

FANCY ARTICLES FOR GIFTS AND PRESENTS!—The whole stock, embracing every variety of dolls, toys, games, &c., &c. &c., at ROGERS' Extensive Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway, is to be sold off this month, at less prices than ever before offered in this city. M. R. ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway.

GREAT FIRE AT SYRACUSE!—*From the Daily Standard, Syracuse, Nov. [illegible]*—HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE.—One of HERRING'S Fire-Proof Safes, sold by D. S. & S. P. Geer, of this city, passed through the ordeal of a recent fire in the First Ward of this city, and its contents came out in excellent order, as the following certificate [illegible] proves:

SALINA, Nov. [illegible], 1856.

Messrs. D. S. & S. P. Geer, Agents, or to all whom it may concern:

This is to certify that the Safe of S. C. Herring & Co. which was bought of you Oct. [illegible], was burned at the great fire which occurred here on the morning of the [illegible] inst., and that the Safe underwent and resisted the most intense heat, and was not removed until the afternoon of the [illegible], having remained in the fire [illegible] hours, and brought out the contents in a good state of preservation, and the paper on which this is written was part of the contents of said safe. AVERY & EVANS.

The public are invited to call, examine and compare the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION with Wilder's and other patented Safes. For sale by

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 5 Murray-st., New-York.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block,
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CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. [illegible] Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of Brocatelle, SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, GIMPS, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices.

WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of WINDOW SHADES is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than any other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

CHRISTMAS TOYS AND FANCY ARTICLES FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.—THIS DAY, and following days, at 10 o'clock, Messrs. LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO. will sell, at auction, as above, a large catalogue of rich fancy goods, toilet articles, bronzes, toys, decorated China parlor ornaments, etc., etc.

Catalogues can be had at the office.

Sale positive. The public are invited to call and examine the goods now on exhibition.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., Auctioneers,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, cor. White-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE EXCITEMENT of elections having ceased, we invite the attention of all judicious and money-making persons to our approved extra-rapid Sewing Machines. Loss of time while attending to political matters, and loss of office, or the failure to obtain office, may speedily be made up by the use of a Sewing Machine. We say to every mechanic in whose trade a Sewing Machine can be employed, that a loss of $1,000 a year is suffered by going without one.

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CANDY AND SUGAR PLUMS.—THE CHAMBERS-ST. Steam Refined Candy Manufactory, by RIDLEY & CO.,

are preparing for the Holidays all their choice variety of Steam-Refined Candy and Sugar Plums, Cornets, Cornucopias, French Fancy Boxes, Secs, &c. RIDLEY & CO., corner of Hudson and Chambers sts., opposite Hudson River Railroad Depot.

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SPARKLING AND STILL CATAWBA from the vineyards of John D. Park, Esq., Cincinnati.

Warranted only the pure juice of the grape, and superior to the best French Champagne and German stock, being more generous, rich and fruity by retaining the natural flavor of the grape.

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PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES.—THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock precisely, will be offered 15 rosewood piano-fortes, made by best manufacturers. Probably the largest lot of fine instruments ever offered to the public. They are now on exhibition, catalogues ready.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new patent radical cure truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

PATENT NONPAREIL SLEEVE-FASTENERS.—The attention of the jewelry trade is requested to our assortment of the above novel and unique article for securing shirt wristbands, consisting of Florentine Mosaic, Onyx, Jet, Cameo, Malachite, solid Gold, &c. &c. For sale at wholesale only by the manufacturers,

GRINNELL & SONS, No. [illegible] Maiden-lane.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING, AND IF THE LADIES wish to make presents for the holidays, they can obtain at MILLER & CO.'S, beautiful embroidered India slippers, presents for gentlemen; also, ladies and misses' white satin and kid gaiter boots, slips, rosettes, &c., with boys' and youth's patent leather boots and shoes in great varieties, at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 134 Canal-st.

JET ORNAMENTS.—COMPRISING BRACELETS, brooches, ear-rings, necklaces, chatelaines, belt-pins, sleeve-buttons, studs, &c.; also, jet and gold necklaces, bracelets, sets, &c.; jet and gold rosaries and crosses, black fans, bags, purses, &c., at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

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IMPORTED FRENCH GAS FIXTURES AND [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible] Porcelain Shades [illegible] Stands, for [illegible] in large [illegible] by DARDONVILLE, [illegible] Broadway.

SARAH PERCIVAL;

OR,

THE BRIDE OF THE "HOUSE OF GOLD."

BY MRS. SARGENT INGRAHAM.

CHAPTER I.

It was cold, raw, November day. The air was piercing and a dreary one, that had fallen since morning, gave an aspect of desolation and dreariness to the secluded country round the little village of Mountpelier, which lay nestled in the valley below the "great house." This was the residence of a retired City merchant, who some time since had "fallen in the world," and who had made his home a perfect place of beauty. The inhabitants of the village looked up with the greatest respect to "Squire Percival" and his family. His carriage, his horses, his great dinner parties, and his elegantly dressed and mannered wife greeted her City guest with the dignity of a queen—his house and grounds—nay, even the diamond ring and pin he wore, in defiance of weather and curiosity to the simple folk who (themselves highly honored by his so-journ among them)

As for Kate Percival—the only child and rightful heiress of all this splendor, who had passed most of her life in New-York—to dance well, sing well, draw well, and converse with a grace, were all the things that she cared for.

While Kate had been absent from her parents another had been growing up in the home—though not as a daughter to them. Sarah Percival was the daughter of a younger brother of the family, who, dying poor and unfortunate, left his only child in the care of his brother Richard, with the entreaty rather than the right never miss the love and care she had always known. That prayer was faithfully answered. For Richard Percival, a cold, proud man, who could not be expected to pet and fondle a lonely child, and his stately wife looked upon her as an intruder, who might one day interfere with the plans and projects of her darling Kate.

Of the mother of this child nothing was known. Mr. Richard Percival only shook his head when any one made inquiries about her, and muttered something about "poor Frank and his unfortunate marriage." Rumor had invested the lady herself with romance and fascination, and Mrs. Percival trembled in her soul when she looked at the beautiful brunette, the image of her brother, and saw in her bright hair and large dark eyes the promise of that love-liness that won the father's heart.

Mrs. Percival had seen Sarah shaded insensibly at many a look and word of that many a taunt from the wife of her benefactor, who, if world was wise and cruel, and while her uncle was worldly kind, yet she, if needed to begin the battle, from which the poor orphan shrank, never come out victorious. "But while the world, and the immediate circle of her home, were ready to find her out into that sensitive nature, she shrank, and Destiny accomplished what perhaps herself might never have had the courage to do.

In the very prime of life—strong, healthful and hearty—the head of the family, was suddenly cut down. Of the family at home, the indulgent husband, the idolizing son, or the idolized daughter, remained but a cold, motionless body, with a shrouded face, lying quietly in one of the chambers of the great house. The servants passed about with hushed tread and quickened breath—the voices in the solitude of her own room wondered if her mistress could survive the sudden blow, if the well of the dead man was going to take from them all the joy of their lives, the idolized daughter and heiress, who used to sit and sing and dance about the handsome house, and who, if she ever came back in the gay boarding-school she had left it and in the stately home, of all who had flourished in his beauty and shared the shelter of his roof, only one had been his own child—the child was the daughter of his brother, to whom in his pride had never given a cordial word, or offered a home.

Sarah's name, had passed the lips of her uncle, and Sarah's eyes had followed the speaker with a sudden start she saw her aunt standing in the door, looking down upon the horror with a collected face.

"What are you doing here, Miss Percival?" she asked, in a freezing voice. "Why are you not in your room? The cold enough may be in the house, she stopped short, glanced at the dead, and then, with a slight shudder, added, "I did not mind the cold."

"I was wanted to see him once more," said Sarah, finding away the tears and rising to go.

"You will pardon me, Miss Percival, if I find no occasion for the extreme anxiety of grief on your part."

"Oh! don't look at me in that way," said the lady, drawing herself up in a chilly manner. "I hate hypocrisy, Miss Percival—I hate all unreal tears." "Hypocrisy! hot exactly and the words," said Sarah, "I hate you," her looks spoke as plain as words.

"Madam," she said, indignantly, "I am at a loss to understand your meaning. I have nothing to gain or lose by my uncle's death. Your uncle's fortune is, of course, all willed to his rightful heir."

Sarah looked from her arrogant face to that of the corpse before she dared to venture a reply. What would the dead man have said to a conversation like this, held over him before he was laid in his coffin?

"I am sorry if I offended you," she said, with dignity—"yet I cannot feel angry now." The presence of the dead is sacred enough to soothe the living.

Mrs. Percival cast a glance of fear toward the unconscious body of her husband, and, taking Sarah by the arm, led her to her dressing room, and shut the door.

"Now, Sarah, if you please, we will sit down here and talk of your future," said the sullen old iceberg, in a cold and unfeeling voice.

She seated herself on the sofa and motioned the girl to her side. A silence of some moments ensued. At last Sarah, looking up from the floor, found those dark eyes fixed upon her with a deep scrutiny, as if they would read her soul.

"Well," said the lady, leaning towards her, with an insolent smile, "I cannot tell of anything I am ignorant of," was the cutting reply. "My future is a mystery to me."

"If you prefer staying here, of course we will try to accommodate you. But I must tell you that neither Miss Percival nor myself purpose remaining here long after the funeral. We shall return to New-York and I shall travel and you will have no one left but the servants for company.

The proud, if a home was seemingly made in a kind way, but all the proud blood of the Percivals rushed to Sarah's cheek, at the covert impertinence of the speaker. "If I thank you, Madam," she answered, stiffly. "but I prefer returning to my friends. I cannot impose upon hospitality any longer. I will make arrangements for a future home and remove to it at once."

Mrs. Percival elevated her eyebrows superciliously.

"And may what do you intend doing, if I may be so impertinent as to ask? Doubtless you are aware that in this plain, every-day world of ours, one must either labor or be a pensioner on charity or property to support herself?"

"Of course—and I, being without the property, must of course work," was the spirited reply. "I can do it, Madam—it may seem strange and hard at first, but I shall learn after a time. And He who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb will aid me."

Mrs. Percival had not the slightest objection to such an arrangement, provided she was not called upon to unloose the strings of her purse in the cause.

She sat a few moments reservedly in deep thought, and then turning to Sarah, remarked:

"You are probably aware that a city like New-York is a dangerous place for a girl of your age and—and—" she was going to add "beautiful," but checked herself and said "inexperienced," instead. "Why do you not go into some quiet country place, and try and support yourself by teaching school or something of that kind? This is almost the only respectable situation in which a young girl can establish herself now-a-days, Miss Percival?"

"I am good not an easy work," said Sarah, rising from her seat with an angry air. "If you may rest assured that I shall never trouble upon you. The money of Percival I cannot claim—of it I do not wish to be—since it was my father's inheritance. But it has never bring us happiness, Madam, I prefer to be poor and penniless than to be called sister, between us, and you may rest assured I shall not. Farewell, Madam, I shall never trouble you. There is one virtue in honest poverty and, little as you may imagine it, I shall be happier than you. Farewell, Madam, you will one day be sorry for what you have now said—you will some day be sorry that you were not kinder to the orphan children—you will one day be proud to own and claim the child, Mrs. Percival. I will not answer further."

She turned to leave the room, but the lady called her back. Perhaps, in the lonely room the proud form of her dead husband had risen before her, some remorseful thoughts had crossed her mind that she was cast out in the world alone.

"Sit down and hear me out," she said, in a softer tone than she had yet spoken. "I was very sharp, I know, but I was vexed at your—your—I was vexed at your—your—I was vexed at your—your—

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

[illegible], a colored man, now a resident [illegible] to have reached the [illegible] of 108 years, and is doubtless the [illegible] in the country. His history has [illegible] Esq., Town Clerk of [illegible], and it appears he was born two years before [illegible], was 46 years old at the date of the Declaration of Independence, and long before the second war with Great Britain broke out he had passed the Scriptural limit of life—three score years [illegible].

The Pittsburgh Journal says of the recent destruction of canal-boats:—One pair sunk at Babb's [illegible]. Here is a very [illegible] loss of property already, and as the river [illegible] to lighten of anything, the exposure of the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] supposed to be sleeping in the cabin of the vessel, and nothing has since been heard of them, it is almost certain they are drowned. Their names are [illegible], aged about 25, owner and captain of the boat, and EDWARD and JOHN [illegible], brothers, aged respectively 11 and 14 years.

The ship *J. N. Cushing*, of Newburyport, [illegible], at Boston from Trapani, brought [illegible] two seamen named SAMUEL WARDEN and [illegible], charged with refusing to do duty. Captain PLUMMER reports having been within [illegible] sail of Boston since the 20th of November, but owing to the strong north-west gales, was prevented from reaching port.

We learn from the Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer* that Hon. S. D. FRIERSON, the Special Agent of the Post-Office Department, arrested, on the [illegible], JESSE B. [illegible], the mail-carrier between [illegible] and Gainesville, charged with robbing the mail between those places. [illegible] was brought to jail at Cumming, Forsyth County, where he will remain until he shall be arraigned for trial before the United States Court.

The New-Bedford papers tell of a lucky skipper [illegible] of the *Jones Arnold*, who has returned from a Pacific whaling cruise, after an absence of 48 months, on her first voyage, with 2,500 barrels sperm, 160 ditto whale oil, and 800 pounds of bone. Three days since she took three sperm whales, the blubber of which she has on deck; also the head of a 16-barrel whale, weighing about 1½ tons. The latter will be a great curiosity to landsmen.

A number of gentlemen in New-Orleans having invited Colonel E. J. C. KEWEN, of the Nicaraguan Army, to address citizens upon subjects relating to Central America, he met a large number at Lyceum Hall, and being introduced by Hon. P. SOULE, proceeded to laud WALKER's Government, and gave an account of the troubles and treacheries which WALKER has encountered, and of the opposition now arrayed against him.

At Providence, on Monday, a fire broke out at the India Point Depot, in the car house of the Boston and Providence Railroad, destroying sixteen cars, about one hundred cords of wood, the building in which the cars were, and a large quantity of other property belonging to the Railroad Company.

A resolution has been submitted to the South Carolina Legislature, providing that a Special Committee be appointed for the purpose of considering the propriety of the State making some adequate provision for the education of females, by the establishment of a college, or otherwise.

A fine new conservatory for the protection of plants is now in course of erection in the Boston Public Garden, a few rods below the old structure. The new one is of brick and glass. The building is 100 feet long by 30 wide, and will cost about $5,000.

A Committee, consisting of 130 members, with MORTON MCMICHAEL at the head, has been formed in Philadelphia, to make collections for the relief of the suffering settlers in Kansas.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets... Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 11—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy at old rates. Pearls, $6 93@[illegible] 12½; Pots, $7 [illegible]@$7 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet, yet steady. Java, 14c.@14½c.; Laguayra, 11⅝c.@12⅜c.; Maracaibo, 11½c.@12⅜c.; Rio, [illegible]@11⅝c., and St. Domingo at 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Is sparingly dealt in at old figures:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	10¾	10¾	10⅞	10⅞
Middling	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12⅝
Middling Fair	12¾	12⅞	12⅞	13
Fair	12¾	12⅞	13	13¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits no really new feature. The rainy weather is against a vigorous business. The supply is ample and the demand is moderate. Prices still favor buyers. The sales since our last embrace about 9,500 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 10@$6 20
Straight State	6 20@ 6 30
Favorite and Extra State	6 30@ 6 60
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 30@ 6 60
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 45@ 6 65
Fancy Michigan	6 40@ 6 60
Extra Michigan	6 60@ 7 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 60@ 7 75
Extra Ohio	6 65@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 75@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	6 75@ 9 00

Canadian is dull and drooping. Superfine to extra commands only $6 40@$7 75 ⅌ bbl.; 380 bbls. found buyers thereat. Southern is doing better. The transactions since our last comprise about 2,100 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $7 05@$8 and $9 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and quiet, at $3 50@$5 12½ for Fine to Superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is tame and infirm, at $3 87½ for Jersey, and $3 75@$3 87½ for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. The latter brings $16 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and quiet, mainly at $2@$2 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is less freely offered, and being in pretty active demand, it is on the advance. The sales reported since our last embrace about 62,500 bushels, including good to very superior Canadian White at $1 68@$1 75—the latter rate for a lot in store; fair to very good Western White at $1 66@$1 70; good do. mixed at $1 55; ordinary to prime Western Red at $1 39@$1 57; ordinary Genesee Red at $1 42, and fair to choice Southern White at $1 65@$1 75 ⅌ bushel. Rye remains in light supply and fair demand, mainly at 90c. ⅌ bushel; 2,500 bushels were sold at this rate. Oats are salable and buoyant at 48c.@50c. for Ohio and Lake; 46c.@47½c. for State; 43c.@46c. for Jersey, and 40c.@44c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel. Barley is in moderate demand, and is quoted at $1 05@$1 28 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt commands $1 42½@$1 45 ⅌ bushel. Corn is in fair request at steady rates. There were sales reported of about 49,000 bushels at 68c.@70c. for unsound; 70c.@72½c. for Mixed, delivered; 73c.@75c. for Northern and Southern Yellow, and 74c.@76c. for Northern and Southern White, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales were made of 650 bales River at 65c.@70c. for shipment, and 75c.@85c. for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New continue plenty and heavy at from 7c.@10½c. ⅌ lb. Old rule dull and nominal at 4c.@6c. ⅌ lb.

IRON—There have been 50 tons Scotch Pig sold at $30 50, usual terms, ⅌ ton.

LEAD—Is inactive and somewhat nominal.

LIME—Rockland is in fair demand at steady prices, 90c. for Common and $1 20 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Appears scarce and quiet at previous high quotations. As a remarkable fact we may notice that Mr. THOS. BALL sold, to-day, the first lot (42 bbls.) this season of new crop New-Orleans, at 80c. ⅌ gallon. The first sale last year was made on the 10th of December, at only 45c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Remain as last noticed.

OILS—Are dull and heavy, as before reported.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in limited demand, at unchanged rates, sales having transpired of about 500 bbls., in lots, at $19 12½@$19 25 for old Mess; $19 50@$19 [illegible] for new Mess; and $17@$17 50 for new Prime, ⅌ bbl. No old prime offering. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 7½c.@8c. ⅌ lb. Cut Meats are in limited supply and demand, at 9½c.@10½c. for Hams, and 7½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in lively request for immediate and future delivery, and it is quite firm at from 9c.@9½c. ⅌ lb. Lard is unchanged. The transactions since our last reach about 250 bbls. and [illegible] ordinary to prime, to arrive and here, at [illegible] ⅌ lb. Beef is in good demand at full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 250 bbls., at $9@$7 25 for Country Prime; $9 75@$10 50 for Country Mess; $9 75@$11 25 for repacked do.; and $13 50@$14 50 for new Chicago Mess, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is very dull and nominal at $15@$19 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet at $17@$19 ⅌ bbl. Butter is pretty active and buoyant at 11c.@29c. for Ohio; 21c.@25c. for common to very good State; and 26c.@29c. for prime to very choice do., ⅌ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request, at 9c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—There have been 400 tcs. of common to choice, sold at from $3 75@$4 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are in fair request and are steady, with sales reported of about 500 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at 9c.@10c., and several parcels of Havana, in boxes, at 9⅛c.@10⅛c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—15,000 lbs. prime were obtained at 11⅛c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—About 375 bbls. Ohio and Prison were sold at 39c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were heavy and languid. For Liverpool—Cotton, [illegible]d. ⅌ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@[illegible] ⅌ bbl.; Grain, [illegible]d. ⅌ bush.; Rosin, 2s.@[illegible] ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ⅌ tc.; Tobacco, 30s.@[illegible] ⅌ hhd.; and heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d. ⅌ ton. [illegible] ports, proportionate quotations.

E[illegible] TILES FOR VESTIBULES, halls, [illegible], conservatories, &c., [illegible] chimney tops, drain-pipes, &c. For sale by MILLER & [illegible], No. 270 Pearl-st., New-York.

B[illegible]—[illegible] ABOUT [illegible], No. [illegible]-av., corner of [illegible]-st. He is selling [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½, commence at 7, and terminates at 10 o'clock.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1856,
Grand Juvenile Night.
BENEFIT OF YOUNG AMERICA,
And positively
LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE
OF
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
MME. MONPLAISIR,
YOUNG HENGLER,
ESPINOSA,
and the extraordinary child,
THE INFANT WONDER.
On this occasion will be presented
ESMERALDA.
FEATS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
RAOUL, OR THE MAGIC STAR.
Characters..........by the..........RAVEL FAMILY
AND
ALL THE ARTISTES.
SATURDAY EVENING,
THE FAREWELL NIGHT
OF
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, 1856,
THE FIRST ENGLISH OPERA NIGHT,
BY THE
PYNE AND HARRISON TROUPE.
A NEW ROMANTIC OPERA
is in active preparation.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—In compliance with numerous requests, it has been decided to
SECURE SEATS IN THE DRESS CIRCLE AND PARQUETTE
In advance, during
THE ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.
THE CHARGES FOR ADMISSION
will, therefore, be as follows:
Tickets to all parts of the house..........50 cents
Secured Seats..........50 cents extra
Orchestra Arm-Chairs..........$1
Private Boxes..........$5
These may be secured three days in advance, at the Box-Office, from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; the performance will commence with the Overture at 7 o'clock.
Admission:—Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Balcony Seats, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1 each; Private Boxes, $6 and $8. Box office open from 8 till 4 o'clock.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 12,
FIFTH NIGHT
of a new and original drama, by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, produced with new scenery, entitled
SECOND LOVE.
Col. Dangerfield..........Mr. Lingham
Ralph Thornhill..........Mr. G. Jordan
Hawbuck..........Mr. C. Wheatleigh
Doctor Lambert..........Mr. Harcourt
Elinor Mowbray..........Miss Laura Keene
Mildred Vernon..........Miss Ada Clifton
Lucy..........Miss Josephine Manners
MUSICAL SELECTIONS BY THE ORCHESTRA.
Conductor..........Thomas Baker.
To conclude, for the [illegible] time, with the local comedy, by Mr. [illegible] Wilkins,
YOUNG NEW-YORK.
Supported by Messrs. G. Jordan, C. Wheatleigh, T. B. Johnston, Burnett, Stoddart, Lingham, Miss Laura Keene, Miss [illegible], &c.
NOTICE.—The drama of SECOND LOVE has been adapted and arranged by the author for Miss LAURA KEENE, who holds the copyright, and to whom all applications for its production must be made.

"BISHOPS, PRIESTS, DEACONS, ORGANISTS AND CHORISTERS."
MR. JOHN F. HUNTINGTON,
Organist of St. Thomas' Church, New-York, announces a MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, (corner Clinton and Atlantic sts.,) on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, at 8 o'clock, consisting of the following Programme, in which Miss HATTIE ANDEM, Miss ANNIE KEMP and EDWARD HOWE, Esq., Organist Church of the Messiah, Broadway, in connection with the Chorus, have kindly tendered their services.
PART I.
1. Introductory..........Piano-forte
2. A Short Address, by Mr. Huntington, upon Music, suggested by the Pastoral Letter from the House of Bishops. (General Convention, 1856.)
PART II.
1. O Thou that Tellest—Handel..........Miss Annie Kemp
2. Gratias Agimus Tibi—Guglielmi..Miss Hattie Andem
3. Ave Maria—Cherubini..........Miss Annie Kemp
4. The old Mountain Tree—Quartette..St. Thomas' Choir
5. Within a Mile of Edinboro'—(Scotch Ballad.) Miss Hattie Andem
6. Love's Approach—Wallace.....Miss Andem and Miss Kemp
7. Mr. Charles A. Sedgwick and his son Charles, 8 years of age, will perform a Duett on the Treble and Base Concertinas.
8. Grand Cantata in C, by Dr. Edward Hodges, in which the Choristers of Trinity Church, New-York, aided by an efficient Chorus, will appear.
Tickets, Fifty cents. To be had at Messrs. WM. HALL & SON'S, Broadway; ROSE'S Bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; of the Librarian at the Athenæum, and at the door.

THALBERG AND D'ANGRI'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1856.
THE PUPILS OF
GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. ELEVEN,
In 17th-st., will give a performance of
THE FLOWER QUEEN,
OR CORONATION OF THE ROSE, AND A SELECTION OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
MESSRS. WILLIAM MASON,
GEO. F. BRISTOW,
TOGETHER WITH
SHELTON'S CELEBRATED AMERICAN BAND,
Have kindly consented to give their valuable services for this occasion.
CONDUCTOR—MR. J. C. WOODMAN,
Teacher of Music in the School.
Tickets, 25 cents.
To be had at the School, or at the Door.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Concert to begin at 7½ o'clock.

BROADWAY ATHENÆUM,
NO. 654 BROADWAY, (Between Bleecker and Bond sts.
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, 1856,
will open the great
NATIONAL AMERICAN HISTORICAL PAINTINGS,
comprising
100 PANORAMIC SCENES AND TABLEAUX,
each covering over
250 SQUARE FEET OF CANVAS,
Representing prominent events in the lives of the early PILGRIM and REVOLUTIONARY FATHERS, accompanied with appropriate
VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,
forming one of the most interesting exhibitions ever offered to the public. Cards of admission 25 cents.
Doors open at 6; Curtain rises at 7 o'clock.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
FRIDAY—Unmistakable success of the new play, and great hit of
MISS JANE COOMBES.
The actors called out. Loud applause.
THE TOODLES,
having attracted a crowded and fashionable house on its first presentation here, on Tuesday last, will be repeated to-night.
FRIDAY—The new play of THE SLAVE ACTRESS, with Mr. Burton, Mr. C. Fisher, Miss Jane Coombes and Miss Polly Marshall.
New scenery of a beautiful description. New costumes made expressly.
And the great piece of THE TOODLES.
Mr. and Mrs. Toodle by Mr. Burton and Mrs. Hughes.
Curtain rises at 7. Box office open all day.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Last night but one of the engagement of
MR. JAMES ANDERSON,
and
MISS AGNES ELSWORTHY,
Who will appear TO-NIGHT, Dec. 12, 1856, in Bulwer's beautiful play of
THE LADY OF LYONS,
received on its last representation with the greatest enthusiasm by a house crowded to the ceiling.
Mr. Dyott, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Sothern, Mr. Holland, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Allen, and other favorite artists, will appear.
MR. LESTER,
having returned from a brilliant series of performances in the South, will appear on MONDAY NIGHT.

CHINESE ROOMS,
No. 539 Broadway, late Buckley's Opera House.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
of
DONETTI'S POPULAR COMIC TROUPE OF ACTING MONKEYS,
LAUGHABLE PANTOMIMES, COMIC SPECTACLES, &c.
A Grand Day Performance on
SATURDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
Doors open at 6¾; curtain rises at 7½. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents; children half price.
Tickets may be secured for the Afternoon Performance at the Box Office two days in advance.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
On SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at
BUCKLEY'S NEW HALL, NO. 585 BROADWAY.
SELECTIONS FROM ORATORIOS.
Dodworth's celebrated Band in a variety of Sacred Music. Vocal department by Messrs. G. Swain Buckley, J. A. Basquin, W. Percival, R. Bishop Buckley, and Miss C. HIFFERT.
For particulars, see programmes.
Tickets 25 cents. Concert commences at 7½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
To let, on the off-nights of the opera, for concerts, lectures, &c. Accommodation for 4,000 persons. Price per night $300, including light.
BALL SEASON.
The price for ball-nights has been reduced to $[illegible], including all the privileges of the bars, supper-rooms and cloak-rooms, together with the lighting and flooring. Apply to M. H. WOLFE, of the Executive Committee, No. [illegible] South-st.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—FRIDAY, Dec. [illegible]—THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, 20th time of the RIGHTS AND WRONGS OF WOMAN, and also THE LIMERICK BOY. THIS EVENING, at 7, GIRALDA, and also JESSIE. The renowned RUSSIAN GIANT is now here. One of the great SNAKES has SWALLOWED eight LIVE PIGS and three RABBITS; Another is expected daily to feed. The Happy Family, Living Skeleton, Dwarf Lady, &c. Admittance, 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½ cents.

OTTIGNON & MONTGOMERY'S GYMNASIUM, Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby-st.—The first annual exhibitions of this institution will take place on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 16 and 19. Members wishing tickets can procure them of Mr. MONTGOMERY, at the Gymnasium.

DR. ABBOTT'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—The most popular, attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City, and the continual resort of persons of literary taste and refinement, is now open at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

THE PALMER MARBLES.
On exhibition,
THE INDIAN GIRL,
And eleven other pieces of sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS, NEW HALL, No. 585 Broadway.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK
Will be produced the Fairy Opera of
CINDERELLA,
In 4 Acts, with new scenery, dresses, transformations, &c. Preceding which
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 Cents; Orchestra Seats, 50 Cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Dress Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Dec. 12, the entertainment will commence with the Scotch Drama of KENNETH; OR, THE WEIRD WOMAN OF THE GLEN.
To be followed by the Pantomime of
THE SCHOOL IN AN UPROAR.
The whole to conclude with the Drama,
WEALTH AND WORTH.

FERD. RICHARDT'S GREAT NIAGARA gallery and collection of Scandinavian paintings, is daily open at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets, $1.

AMUSEMENT THAT PAYS—THE PLEASure derived from practicing WOOD'S system of Landscape Painting. He teaches at No. 281 6th-av., near 18th-st. See specimens.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.
New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private class at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY REspectable Protestant man, as waiter in a private family; he is an excellent waiter; has the best of City reference. Any family wanting a good waiter will find no disappointment in advertiser, as he is a man of long experience. Call, or a line directed to L. waiter, or S. ROCCO, No. 369 Bowery, will be respectfully attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A respectable Protestant woman; can take the charge of a baby from its birth; has lived five years in her last place; the best of City reference given as to character and capability; apply at No. 344 Bowery, up stairs.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS QUICK and correct at figures, wants a situation in an office where he is willing to make himself useful; has a knowledge of book-keeping; best of City references. Address H. B., No. 40 Robinson-st., New-York.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO WAS ADmitted at the October term held at Brooklyn is desirous of obtaining a situation in some good City lawyer's office. Address Box No. 190 Newburg Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, the duties of which she is fully competent to perform. Also, a good washer and ironer. Best references given. Inquire No. 163 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, who has been for some time entry clerk in a Yankee Notion house, a similar situation. Refers to his present employers, White & Wright, No. 53 Dey-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS JOBBING-house, a young man who is well acquainted with business, to assist in the correspondence and office duties; must write a good hand, and be of good address. Address Box No. 3,898 Post-Office, in handwriting, and with reference.

WANTED—A CROCKERY SALESMAN IN A large jobbing house, an experienced man; any one having an extensive acquaintance and good trade will address, with real name, Box No. 3,559 Post-Office. All communications treated confidentially.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A SILK AND MILlinery house. Must have a good trade. None other need apply. Address Box No 3,457 New-York Post-Office.

TEACHERS.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—WANTED, IN the Spring, by an artist of ability, who has taught in some of the first institutions in the country, a situation, as teacher of drawing and painting. The highest testimonials. Address A. N. A., care of Charles D. Lewis, Esq., Brooklyn Post-Office.

A LADY, RESIDING IN BROOKLYN, wishes an engagement in a family a few hours daily, as a teacher of English, French and Music. Can give the most satisfactory references. Address, one week, TEACHER, Office of the Times, or Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can obtain a furnished parlor and bedroom at No. 84 East 23d-st. A few rooms also for single gentlemen.

BOARDING—PERMANENT OR TRANSIENT, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 3 P. M.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Neatly furnished rooms, with partial board, for gentlemen, in a respectable private family; desirable location, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, No. 22 Willow-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS PRIvate boarding-house, by a small family of grown persons. Four bedrooms and a parlor will be required. Situation to be between 4th and 6th avs. and 8th and 32d sts. Address, immediately, S. L., office of this paper.

TO LET—IN A CENTRAL LOCATION, NEAR Broadway, suites of rooms, furnished or unfurnished. For particulars, apply at No. 14 Bond-st.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of Faithful Domestics and Protestant Employment Society, established A. D. 1825, in Chambers-st., now at No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker-st. The best of servants always in this office.

STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 77 Maiden-lane, solicit orders from new and old firms. Books made to pattern. Engraving and printing executed in best style; writing papers, copying presses, manifold letter writers, Diaries for 1857, fine stationery articles for presents, &c., &c.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1857.—New and old firms requiring blank books with which to commence the new year can be furnished with sets, or parts of sets, made of first-class paper, in stock, or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates, by
SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers and Account-Book Manufacturers,
No. 93 Fulton-st.
A general assortment of Stationery constantly on hand.

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BILLECART SALMON, VERZENAY CHAMPAGNE.
For sale by CAMPBELL & SEAMAN,
No. 404 4th-av., corner of 29th-st.
Also, Agents for the
CELEBRATED TRENTON CRACKERS.

ARE YOU GETTING BALD?—IS YOUR hair turning gray? Do you wish to cultivate good whiskers and moustaches? Your hair to be soft, silky and glossy? Your head to be cool, comfortable and free from dandruff? Mothers! are your children to have luxuriant heads of hair? Then use BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID, which never fails in its unerring effects. Prices, 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 50 per bottle. BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHERIA stands unrivaled for eradicating tan and pimples and beautifying the complexion. Price 50 cents. Inventor and proprietor, W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. BOGLE, No. 277 Washington-st., Boston; and in this City by BARNES & PARK, F. RUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., C. H. RING, Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st.; W. H. CAREY & CO., F. C. WELLS, and by druggists everywhere.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, New Court-House, No. 32 Chambers-st.

NOTICE.—IN CONFORMITY WITH AN ACT for the collection of Taxes, passed April 15, 1843, I hereby give notice to all tax payers who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1856, that unless the same is paid to me at my office, on or before the first day of January, I shall proceed to collect the same by an addition of interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the 15th day of last September, to the day of payment.
HENRY H. HOWARD,
Receiver of Taxes.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—CONSISTING of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, [illegible]

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT was held at Firemen's Hall on Monday evening, Dec. [illegible], 1856. Present: JOHN S. BELCHER, President; DAVID MILLIKEN, Vice-President; JOHN GILLELAN, Secretary; JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer; and two hundred and thirty-nine Representatives. The Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

A communication from the Board of Trustees was read, stating that the new Building law passed at the last session of the Legislature, had been so materially altered from the original as to create great difficulty in enforcing the penalties. The communication was referred to a Committee of five to take action thereon.

The Committee to revise the existing Fire Laws, and also on the laws organizing the Fire Commissioners, reported in favor of the existing laws being sufficient for the government of both organizations.

A communication was read from James Pryer, resigning as Trustee. Resignation accepted. Also, a communication from Adam P. Pentz and Peter H. Titus, Trustees declining a reelection. A vote of thanks was passed to each gentleman for the honorable and able manner in which they had discharged the duties of Trustee.

The Trustees' and Treasurer's Reports for 1856 were read and ordered on file.

TRUSTEES' REPORT FOR 1856.

The Trustees of the Fire Department Fund respectfully report: That, during the past year, nothing remarkable has occurred beyond the ordinary operations of the Board, to direct especial attention to, except the fact that the amount of moneys received by the Treasurer from all sources, for the year now drawing to a close, although in the aggregate larger than in any previous year, has been met by correspondingly heavy expenditures. The total amount disbursed by the Trustees in the performance of their duties—such as in the purchase of shoes, coal, funeral expenses, payment of doctors' bills for medical attendance, widows' pensions, &c., reached the sum of TWENTY-FOUR THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND TWENTY DOLLARS AND ONE CENT.

The Treasurer had remaining in his hands last year a balance of $98 45, since which time he has received, from various sources, the sum of $34,084 90, which, in the aggregate, amounts to $34,183 35; out of which there has been expended the sum of $24,920 01—reinvested $7,000; leaving a balance, deposited in the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank to the credit of the Fire Department Fund, of $2,213 34. The Permanent Fund (including Trust and Special Trust Funds) now amounts to $93,750, invested as follows: $93,500 on Bond and Mortgage, and $250 in Manhattan Bank stock.

It is well known to you that the interest derived from the Permanent Fund is only about $6,500 per annum, and that, in order to meet all the demands upon the Treasury, it requires great exertions on the part of the Trustees to devise ways and means to raise a sufficient amount to cover the actual and necessary disbursements. The sum of money paid to the widows on the Pension List is over $7,200 a year; while the payments for the purchase of shoes and coal are about $4,000 more. And with the fact before us that the income derived from the Permanent Fund is entirely inadequate to cover these two items alone, it has caused the Trustees to be apprehensive that, owing to the constantly-increasing number of applicants for aid, at no distant period, if the demand upon the Treasury increases in the same ratio as in the last two years, the Trustees will be compelled to break in upon the Permanent Fund, unless sustained by the continued liberality of this generous-hearted community, which has so often and so nobly stretched forth its right hand to aid our institution, as in the calamitous year of 1835, when a large portion of our fund was lost in the ruin which at that time overtook many of the Fire Insurance Companies of this City.

By reference to the accompanying report of our esteemed friend, the Treasurer, it will be observed that the Department is under increased obligations to the Firemen's Ball Committee, for the exertions they put forth in behalf of the Fund—having realized from their last Annual Ball, at the Academy of Music, the handsome sum of $4,935 60. To William Niblo, Esq., and the Ravel Family, the thanks of the Department are due for a benefit at Niblo's Garden—the proceeds of which were duly paid over to the Treasurer by Zophar Mills, Esq. Donations have been received from Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co.; Singer & Co.; Mrs. Agnes Stuart, Gabriel Mead, the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company—all of which have been publicly acknowledged in appropriate terms, over the signature of the Treasurer.

The School Committee report, that the Van Shaick scholarships in the University are both filled. The Committee also state that, since their last annual report, they have distributed among the various beneficiaries, 1,678 pair of shoes—being a much larger number than ever before given out; but when the unusual severity of the past Winter is taken into consideration, the excess is readily accounted for.

The Special Committee on Donations report, that the different City Fire Insurance Companies most promptly responded to to the solicitations of the Committee, in contributing with their accustomed liberality, while the Foreign Insurance Companies, doing business here, with but three exceptions only, have fully complied with the requirements of the Act of the Legislature, in paying over to the Treasurer the tax imposed upon them to sustain our charity. The three exceptions alluded to, and to which your attention has been repeatedly called, are the Agents of the following Companies, viz: Alfred Pell, the British Agent of two English Insurance Companies—the one located in London, and the other in Liverpool. Asa Bigelow is another, and is the Agent of the following Companies, viz: Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, Manufacturers' Fire Insurance Company, American Fire Insurance Company, and Boylston Fire Insurance Company, all of Boston. He is also the Agent of the Washington Fire Insurance Company, American Fire Insurance Company, and Merchants' Insurance Company, all of Providence, R. I.

Mr. James Wright, the Agent of several Fire Insurance Companies, has also failed to comply with the law. Against all of these defaulting agents suits at law have been commenced, in some of which decisions have been given in favor of the Department; but the parties to the same have appealed, and the subject is now before the last Court of Resort, where an early decision is confidently expected in our favor. The Trustees deem it to be their duty thus publicly to present to you the names of the defaulting Agents, who persist in their refusal to comply with the law. Their conduct is in striking contrast to the other Agents, who have faithfully complied with the act.

The Committee on Shoes and Coal have made the usual contracts for the ensuing year. The contract of the former stipulates to supply two thousand pair of shoes; and the latter for the delivery, in all parts of the City, of three hundred tons of coal, and upward.

The Committee on Finance have re-invested, for bonds and mortgages canceled, the several sums paid to the Treasurer, which will be observed with reference to his report. The whole amount of the Permanent Fund is loaned on unincumbered and improved property, worth double the amount loaned, except $250 in Manhattan Bank Stock, as stated by the Treasurer.

The Committee on Fines and Penalties report progress in the various suits of law for violation of Fire Laws, instituted by direction of this Board, for the erection of dangerous buildings, &c.

The Fire Commissioners, as you are aware of, continue to perform the voluntary and onerous duties imposed upon them by their position, in hearing and disposing of the causes of difference from time to time brought to their notice; and while there may be cases of apparent hardship resulting from their decisions, it is, notwithstanding, the duty of all good firemen to acquiesce in the will of a Board of their own voluntary selection, composed of old associates, whose sole desire is to maintain the respectability of the Department, promote its welfare, and restore harmony and good-fellowship among its members. The Trustees, in this connection, take pleasure in bearing their testimony to the present admirable condition of the Department. Its discipline and efficiency were never more apparent; while the zeal, activity and good order displayed by the different Companies, command the respect and confidence of the entire community.

In view of all the circumstances hereinbefore stated, the Trustees would most respectfully urge upon all the members of the Department the cultivation of a spirit of harmony and good feeling toward each other; and although the exercise of a proper degree of rivalry and emulation is commendable in itself, still, when carried to excess, it too often engenders angry altercations, leading to tumult and disorder. The quiet and orderly performance of all our duties will the best subserve the interest of the Department, and be the means of preserving and perpetuating this great and inestimable charity, the good of which we all have so much at heart.

Among the daily papers, the *Sun* and *Herald* have given liberal donations; while the press, generally, have made large deductions on their bills for printing, &c.

The terms of service of Adam P. Pentz, Peter H. Titus, and Jonas N. Phillips, will expire at the annual meeting. It is, therefore, requisite to elect three Trustees for three years each.

All of which is respectfully submitted. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAMES PRYER, President.
ALBERT J. DELATOUR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1856.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1856.

FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND, IN ACCOUNT WITH JOHN S. GILES, TREASURER.

Date		Item	Dr.
1855. Dec. 5	To cash	paid John B. Leverich, bill expenses seizing gunpowder	$81 51
Dec. 8	do	Juliet A. Raymer, 6 months' interest due	22 22
Dec. 8	do.	Phebe Carman, 6 months' interest	35 00
Dec. 8	do.	N. Y. *Daily Times* bill	5 32
Dec. 14	do.	Martin & Smith, bill legal services	250 00
Dec. 14	do.	N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*	1 33
Dec. 14	do.	D. Theall, Collector's bill	27 00
Dec. 15	do.	N. Y. *Sun*, bill	188 12
Dec. 18	do.	N. Y. *Tribune*	68 33
Dec. 18	do.	Geo. H. Clark, bill	3 00
1856. Jan. 5	do.	Wm. H. Van Vorst, 6 months' interest, due children of J. S. Wells	70 00
Jan. 9	do.	Donation Committee	575 00
Jan. 22	do.	John P. Lacour, 6 months' interest due children of G. W. Trenchard	45 50
Jan. 29	do.	N. Y. *Tribune* bill	91 25
Jan. 31	do.	D. Theall's Collector's bill	45 00
Jan. 31	do.	6 pensions for Nov. qr., 1855	37 50
Jan. 31	do.	286 pensions for Feb. qr., 1856	1,787 50
Feb. 1	do.	S. J. Herrington, 6 months' interest due children of John L. Guyre	72 50
Feb. 5	do.	Geo. Clark, bill printing	2 00
Feb. 11	do.	*Sunday Dispatch*, bill	4 12
Feb. 12	do.	Donation Committee	160 75
Feb. 12	do.	Donation Committee	1,400 00
Feb. 12	do.	*Sunday Mercury*	110 39
Feb. 12	do.	Geo. Young, bill shoes	332 80
Feb. 12	do.	N. Y. *Courier & Enquirer*, bill	66 50
Feb. 21	do.	Donation Committee	400 00
Feb. 21	do.	Geo. F. Nesbitt & Co., bill printing, &c.	30 94
Feb. 24	do.	Phebe Carman, 6 months' interest	35 00
Feb. 26	do.	Mary Green, 6 months' interest	25 00
Mch. 4	do.	*Evening Post*, bill	47 70
Mch. 6	do.	Coats and Costns, bill printing certificates	5 40
Mch. 11	do.	*Sunday Atlas*, bill	25 00
Mch. 17	do.	Donation Committee	300 00
Mch. 17	do.	*Evening Mirror*, bill	164 00
Mch. 19	do.	H. E. Coates, bill printing certificates	7 53
Mch. 31	do.	Geo. H. Clark, bill printing	3 00
April 14	do.	Donation Committee	300 00
April 14	do.	Donation Committee	331 25
April 14	do.	Donation Committee	1,400 00
April 14	do.	D. Theall's Collector's bill	130 50
April 30	do.	286 pensions, May quarter	1,787 50
April 30	do.	George Young, bill shoes	484 60
May 3	do.	C. L. Young, bill coal	2,128 75
May 7	do.	*Daily Times*, bill	[illegible]
May 9	do.	Donation Committee	300 00
May 20	do.	H. Kent, 6 months' interest	[illegible]
May 26	do.	J. A. Raymer	[illegible]
May 27	do.	*Commercial Advertiser*, bill	[illegible]
May 28	do.	*Sunday Times*	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 26	do.	J. P. Lacour, 6 months' interest, due children of G. W. Trenchard	45 50
July 26	do.	Geo. H. Clark, bill printing	[illegible]
July 28	do.	D. Theall, Collector's bill	[illegible]
July 28	do.	Geo. H. Clark, bill printing	3 00
July 28	do.	Donation Committee	376 [illegible]
July 28	do.	Donation Committee	1,500 00
July 30	do.	H. E. Coats, bill printing certificates	28 75
July 30	do.	E. O. Jenkins, bill	34 00
July 31	do.	287 Pensions for Aug. qr.	1,793 75
Aug. 1	do.	S. J. Herrington, six months' interest, due children of John L. Guyre	72 50
Aug. 14	do.	*Sunday Dispatch*	[illegible]
Aug. 18	do.	H. E. Coats, bill printing certificates	27 00
Aug. 26	do.	Mary Green, six months' int.	25 00
Aug. 28	do.	Geo. F. Nesbitt & Co., bill printing, &c.	67 [illegible]
Sept. 3	do.	Phebe Carman, six months' int.	35 00
Sept. 8	do.	Geo. H. Clark, bill printing	3 [illegible]
Sept. 10	do.	Loan on Bond and Mortgage	7,000 00
Sept. 12	do.	Donation Committee	300 00
Sept. 27	do.	Donation Committee	100 00
Oct. 18	do.	H. E. Coats, bill printing certificates	140 00
Oct. 28	do.	Donation Committee	300 00
Oct. 28	do.	Donation Committee	1,300 00
Oct. 28	do.	George Young, bill Shoes	112 60
Oct. 31	do.	280 Pensions, Nov. qr.	1,750 00
Nov. 7	do.	S. Booth, bill printing	15 00
Nov. 8	do.	T. Theal, Collector's bill	37 00
Nov. 22	do.	New-York *Express* bill	107 62
Nov. 22	do.	Donation Committee	950 00
Nov. 25	do.	*Evening Mirror*, bill	30 50
Nov. 25	do.	New-York *Sun*, bill	32 57
Nov. 25	do.	Ralph Reynolds, Shoe bill	400 92
Nov. 27	do.	New-York *Journal of Com.*	42 60
Nov. 28	do.	New-York *Tribune*, bill	38 12
Nov. 28	do.	*Sunday Atlas*, bill	17 50
Nov. 28	do.	New-York *Herald*, bill	180 74
Nov. 28	do.	*Sunday Mercury*	50 00
Nov. 28	do.	Martin & Smith, legal services	250 00
		Balance due to new account	2,213 34
		Total	$34,183 35

Date		Item	Cr.
1855. Dec. 3	—By	Balance due on last Return	$98 45
Dec. 5	—By	Cash for Interest on Bond and Mortgage	105 00
Dec. 5	do.	Donation Home Ins. Co., per J. M. Smith, Esq.	100 00
Dec. 6	do.	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	70 00
Dec. 8	do.	Donation, Clinton Ins. Co., per J. B. Ames, Esq.	100 00
Dec. 8	do.	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	105 00
Dec. 8	do.	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	122 50
Dec. 10	do.	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	140 00
Dec. 10	do.	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	87 50
Dec. 10	do.	Donation N. Y. *Sun*	188 12
1856. Jan. 3	do.	94 Initiation Certificates, per A. Carson, Esq.	188 00
Jan. 3	do.	142 Initiation Certificates, per A. Carson, Esq.	284 00
Jan. 7	do.	Donation Greenwich Ins. Co., per J. Harrison, Esq.	100 00
Jan. 7	do.	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	140 00
Jan. 7	do.	Interest on Interest	1 96
Jan. 9	do.	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	560 00
Jan. 9	do.	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	28 00
Jan. 11	do.	Donation Washington Ins. Co., per H. Weston, Esq.	100 00
Jan. 11	do.	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	140 00
Jan. 11	do.	Donation Ætna Ins. Co., per Jacob Brouwer, Esq.	100 00
Jan. 11	do.	Donation Arctic Ins. Co., per Richard A. Oakley, Esq.	100 00
Jan. 11	do.	Donation Long Island Co., per Wm. W. Henshaw, Esq.	100 00
Jan. 29	do.	Donation N. Y. *Tribune*	47 18
Jan. 30	do.	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	42 00
Feb. 4	do.	From Geo. Adard, Agent Monarch Ins. Co., Liverpool, two percent. premium on Policies	320 95
Feb. 5	do.	For interest on Bond and Mortgage	115 50
Feb. 5	do.	From J. A. Alexander, Agent Ætna Ins. Co., Hartford and Norwich Ins. Co. 2 per cent. prem. on Policies	664 88
Feb. 7	do.	From Ezra White, Agent Hartford Ins. Co., and Phenix Ins. Co. 2 per cent. prem on Policies	460 30
Feb. 7	do.	For Donation N. Y. Com. Conn.	2,030 00
Feb. 7	do.	For Donation Lorillard Ins. Co., per C. Norwood, Esq.	100 00
Feb. 7	do.	For Donation St. Marks Ins. Co., per W. Post, Esq.	50 00
Feb. 9	do.	For Interest on Bond and Mortgage	35 00
Feb. 9	do.	From Pollion & Lecount, Agents Firemen's Ins. Co., S. C. 2 per cent. prem. on Policies	38 00
Feb. 11	do.	For Donation Eagle Ins. Co., per John H. Leggett, Esq.	100 00
Feb. 12	do.	For Donation *Sunday Mercury*	25 29
Feb. 12	do.	For Donation Bowery Ins. Co., per G. G. Taylor, Esq.	100 00
Feb. 16	do.	From S. G. Parsons, Agent Springfield Ins. Co., 2 per ct. premium on Policies	211 35
Feb. 16	do	From P. Nottman, Agent Franklin Ins. Co., Philadelphia, 2 per cent. prem on Policies	551 02
Feb. 19	do.	For Donation N. Y. *Courier*	28 25
Feb. 20	do.	For Donation North American Ins. Co., per R. W. Bleecker, Esq.	100 00
Feb. 21	do.	For 82 Initiation Certificates, per A. Carson, Esq.	164 00
Feb. 21	do.	For Donation G. Mead, Esq.	100 00
Feb. 27	do.	From J. S. Hollingshead, Agent North American Ins. Co., Philadelphia, 2 per cent. premium on Policies	601 75
Feb. 27	do.	From E. K. Edwards, Agent, Merchants Ins. Co., Philadelphia, 2 per ct. prem on Policies	239 81
Feb. 29	do.	For Interest on Bond and Mortgage	105 00
Feb. 29	do.	For donation Howard Insurance Co. per H. A. Oakley, Esq.	100 00
Feb. 29	do.	For donation of City Ins. Co., per S. Townsend, Esq.	100 00
Feb. 29	do.	For donation Cumberland Ins. Co., per John C. Bergh, Esq.	50 00
Mch. 4	do.	Donation N. Y. Evening *Post*	28 85
Mch. 4	do.	Net proceeds 27th Annual Ball given at Academy of Music, Jan. 31, 1856, per P. H. Titus, Esq.	4,935 60
Mch. 6	do.	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	105 00
Mch. 6	do.	From Palmer & Moultrie, Ag'ts State Mutual Fire and Marine Ins. Co., Pa., 2 per cent. premium on policies	63 98
Mch. 6	do.	For donation Mercantile Ins. Co., per John Baker, Esq.	100 00
Mch. 11	do.	Donation *Sunday Atlas*	46 49
Mch. 13	do.	Donation *Evening Mirror*	82 00
Mch. 17	do.	N. Y. Fire Ins. Co., per D. Underhill, Esq.	100 00
Mch. 19	do.	Donation Broadway Ins. Co., per John Wray, Esq.	100 00
Mch. 25	do.	Donation National Ins. Co., per Henry T. Drowne, Esq.	100 00
April 2	do.	Donation Firemen's Ins. Co., per John V. Harriott, Esq.	100 00
April 2	do.	Donation Mechanics' and Traders' Ins. Co., per J. R. Lott, Esq.	50 00
April 2	do.	Donation Citizens' Ins. Co., per J. M. McLean, Esq.	50 00
April 2	do.	Donation Republic Ins. Co., per D. F. Curry, Esq.	50 00
April 2	do.	Donation Union Mutual Ins. Co., per F. Stagg, Esq.	50 00
April 4	do.	121 Initiation Certificates, per A. Carson, Esq.	242 00
April 4	do.	63 Initiation Certificates, per A. Carson, Esq.	126 00
April 6	do.	From S. G. Walker, Agent American Ins. Co., Reliance and Equitable Ins. Co., Pa., 2 per cent. prem. on Policies	573 28
April 6	do.	For Donation Grocers' Ins. Co., per T. Greenleaf, Esq.	50 00
April 11	do.	For Interest on Bond and Mtge.	42 00
April 11	do.	For Interest on Interest	50
April 11	do.	For Donation Rutgers Ins. Co., per E. B. Fellows, Esq.	100 00
April 11	do.	For Donation Pacific Ins. Co., per A. L. Staats, Esq.	50 00
April 15	do.	For Donation Commonwealth Ins. Co., per T. L. Chester, Esq.	100 00
April 15	do.	For Donation Fulton Ins. Co., per W. Mulligan, Esq.	50 00
April 15	do.	For Donation La Farge Ins. Co., per Marcellus Eells, Esq.	50 00
April 15	do.	For Interest on Bond and Mtge.	105 00
April 15	do.	For Interest on Interest	1 65
April 18	do.	For Donation North River Ins. Co., per J. Hegeman, Esq.	100 00
April 18	do.	For Donation New-Amsterdam Ins. Co., per W. H. Dusenbury, Esq.	100 00
April 22	do.	For Donation Equitable Ins. Co., per Jno. Miller, Esq.	100 00
April 22	do.	For Donation, Phelps, Dodge & Co.	100 00
May 2	do.	For Donation Market Ins. Co., per Asher Taylor, Esq.	50 00
May 2	do.	For Donation Harmony Ins. Co., per R. O. Glover, Esq.	50 00
May 2	do.	For Interest on Bond and Mtge.	105 00
May 3	do.	For Interest on Bond and M'tge.	175 00
May 5	do.	For Interest on Bond and Mtge.	87 50
May 7	do.	For Donation, Singer & Co.	100 00
May 7	do.	For Interest on Bond and Mtge.	70 00
May 9	do.	Donation Manhattan Ins. Co., per A. J. Smith, Esq.	100 00
May 9	do.	Donation St. Nicholas Ins. Co., per W. S. Slocum, Esq.	50 00
May 12	do.	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	157 50
May 12	do.	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	140 00
May 16	do.	Donation Commercial Ins. Co., per H. B. Greenwood, Esq.	100 00
May 16	do.	Donation Manhattan Bank Dividend	13 08
May 24	do.	78 Initiation Certificates, per A. Carson, Esq.	156 00
May 27	do.	Donation *Commercial Advertiser*	30 18
May 27	do.	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	70 00
May 29	do.	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	31 50
May 30	do.	Interest on Interest	74
May 31	do.	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	280 00
June 3	do.	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	21 00
June 3	do.	From J. P. Tappan, Agent National, Neptune and Franklin Ins. Cos., 2 per cent. premium on policies	264 21
June 5	do.	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	105 00
June 6	do.	Net Proceeds of Benefit given by the Ravels at Niblo's, April 24, per Zophar Mills, Esq.	683 74
June 7	do.	Donation Continental Insurance Co., per George T. Hope, Esq.	100 00
June 7	do.	Donation United States Insurance Co., per Jas. Wilkie, Esq.	100 00
June 7	do.	Donation Clinton Insurance Co., per W. B. Ames, Esq.	100 00
June 7	do.	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	87 50
June 7	do.	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	140 00
June 7	do.	Bond and Mortgage canceled	4,000 00
June 10	do.	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	122 50
June 10	do.	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	122 50
June 14	do.	96 Initiation Certificates, per A. Carson, Esq.	192 00
June 17	do.	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	105 00
June [illegible]	do.	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	[illegible]
June [illegible]	do.	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	[illegible]
June [illegible]	do.	Interest on Interest	1 [illegible]
June [illegible]	do.	Donation Beekman Insurance Co. per S. H. Congar, Esq.	[illegible]
July [illegible]	do.	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	[illegible]
July [illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
July [illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
July [illegible]	do.	Bond and Mortgage canceled	[illegible]
July [illegible]	do.	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	[illegible]
July 26	do.	162 Initiation Certificates, per A. Carson, Esq.	324 00
Aug. 1	do.	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	[illegible]
Aug. 8	do.	Donation Irving Ins. Co., per Martin L. Crowell, Esq.	[illegible]
Aug. 20	do.	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	[illegible]
Aug. 29	do.	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	[illegible]
Aug. 29	do.	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	[illegible]
Sept. 1	do.	Interest	[illegible]
Sept. 3	do.	Donation Corn Exchange Ins. Co., per W. H. Windsor, Esq.	100 00
Sept. 6	do.	186 Initiation Certificates, per A. Carson, Esq.	372 00
Sept. 26	do.	Donation Merchants' Insurance Co., per Geo. W. Savage, Esq.	[illegible]
Sept. 26	do.	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	[illegible]
Sept. 27	do.	Donation Metropolitan Ins. Co., per E. A. Stansbury, Esq.	100 00
Sept. 27	do.	Dividend Manhattan Bank	13 [illegible]
Oct. 4	do.	154 Initiation Certificates, per A. Carson, Esq.	308 00
Oct. 16	do.	Donation Knickerbocker Ins. Co., per George Hodgson, Esq.	50 00
Oct. 29	do.	Donation Mrs. Agnes Stuart	100 00
Nov. 3	do.	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	175 00
Nov. 3	do.	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	[illegible]
Nov. 3	do.	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	[illegible]
Nov. 3	do.	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	[illegible]
Nov. 6	do.	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	87 50
Nov. 8	do.	155 Initiation Certificates, per A. Carson, Esq.	310 00
Nov. 8	do.	201 Initiation Certificates, per A. Carson, Esq.	402 00
Nov. 12	do.	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	70 00
Nov. 15	do.	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	70 00
Nov. 17	do.	Interest on Bond and Mortgage	122 50
Nov. 22	do.	Donation New-York *Express*	53 [illegible]
Nov. 25	do.	*Evening Mirror*	14 75
Nov. 25	do.	Sixth-av. Railroad Co., per W. Ebbetts, Esq.	100 00
Nov. 25	do.	N. Y. *Sun*	32 57
Nov. 27	do.	Journal of Commerce	[illegible]
Nov. 27	do.	Hanover Insurance Co., per Doras L. Stone, Esq.	50 00
Nov. 28	do.	From A. B. McDonald, Agent Royal Insurance Co., 2 per cent. premium on Policies	[illegible]
Nov. 28	do.	For Donation N. Y. *Tribune*	12 12
Nov. 28	do.	For Donation *Sunday Atlas*	3 75
Nov. 28	do.	For Donation N. Y. *Herald*	180 74
Nov. 28	do.	For Donation *Sunday Mercury*	25 00
Nov. 28	do.	50 Discharged Certificates	100 00
Nov. 28	do.	135 Exchange Certificates	67 50
Nov. 28	do.	4 copies Fire Laws	1 00
Nov. 28	do.	Interest on Bank Account	[illegible]
		Total	$34,183 35
Dec. 1	do.	By balance due, brought down	$2,213 34

JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer.

We, the undersigned, having examined the foregoing account for the year 1856, with the vouchers therefor, find the same correct, leaving a balance in the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, to the credit of the New-York Fire Department Fund, of two thousand two hundred and thirteen dollars and thirty-four cents.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, } Auditors.
JOHN GILLELAN, }

New-York, Dec. 1, 1856.

PERMANENT FUND.

Five Shares Manhattan Bank Stock	$250
Loaned on Bond and Mortgage, including Trust and Special Trust Funds	93,500
Total	$93,750
Trust Funds	$4,736
Special	1,303

The President, JOHN S. BELCHER, declined a reelection. The Board then proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year. On canvassing the vote, the following gentlemen were declared elected:

DAVID MILLIKEN, President.
JOHN GILLELAN, Vice-President.
WILLIAM A. WOODHULL, Secretary.
JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer.
DAVID THEALL, Collector.
JONAS N. PHILLIPS, Trustee for three years.
JAMES KELLY, Trustee for three years.
HENRY H. HOWARD, Trustee for three years.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Trustee for one year, in place of James Pryer, resigned.

Ed. Jollie, of Hose Company No. 41, offered a resolution, that a Committee of five be appointed to have the Library and Reading-room fitted up, which was adopted.

The following Representatives were appointed Auditors, to audit the Treasurer's accounts for the ensuing year:

JOHN GILLELAN, Engine Co. No. 33.
WILLIAM B. CRAFT, Hose Co. No. 54.
DAVID MILLIKEN, President.
JOHN GILLELAN, Vice-President.
WM. A. WOODHULL, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

O. A. BROWNSON, LL. D.—WILL DELIVER the second of his Course of Lectures on the *Characteristics of Modern Civilization*, at Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7½. The third and last lecture on Wednesday, Dec. 17.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED BY JOHN MITCHELL
at the Tabernacle on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 12. Subject, "FOREIGN INFLUENCE."
Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats (body of the hall) 50 cents. To be had at Hall's Music Store, Broadway; Dunigan's, No. 151 Fulton-st.; Haverty's, No. 110 Fulton-st., and at the offices of the *Irish News* and *Irish American*. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture to commence at 8.

AT THE REQUEST OF A LARGE NUMBER of Councils of the American Party of the State of New-York, subordinate to the State Council organized at Syracuse on the 27th day of August last, a State Convention of the American Party, with approval and sanction of the State Committee, is hereby appointed to be held at Syracuse, on Tuesday, the 30th day of December next, at 12 o'clock at noon, to consider measures for forming a more perfect organization and union of all parties in favor of our platform of principles. The Americans of each Assembly District in the State, in connection with this State Council, are requested to appoint one delegate and one alternate to the said Convention. All who are in favor of Americans ruling America, opposed to foreign political or ecclesiastical control and influence in our country, and against the extension of Slavery north of Lat. 36° 30' north, are invited to join in electing the said delegates. AMBROSE STEVENS,
President of State Council.
BATAVIA, Nov. 29, 1856.

FRIENDS OF FREE KANSAS.—A MEETING will be held at the Broadway Tabernacle on SATURDAY, Dec. 13th, in aid of the "New-York City Kansas Guards," who are to start immediately for Kansas. The meeting will be addressed by Senator WILSON and ELI THAYER, of Mass.; Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, and other friends of Free Kansas. Invitations have been extended to Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, Hon. N. P. BANKS, JR., and Hon. JOHN P. HALE, who it is hoped will be present.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the door.

A COURSE OF LECTURES ON MUSIC will be delivered by R. STORRS WILLIS, Esq., one of the editors of the *Musical World*, at the Hall of the Board of Education (corner of Grand and Elm sts.) before the members of the Board and the school officers and teachers of the City of New-York, on the evenings of the 18th, 20th and 28th of December inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Gentlemen and Ladies interested in the subject are invited to attend the lectures.

CAPT. BORDON, OF THE MEXICAN ARMY, who, in company with Gen. DE LA VEGA, Ex-President of Mexico, Gen. BLANCO, and other distinguished Mexicans, are spending a short time in our City, visiting the public institutions, &c., will speak to the citizens of New-York, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Mexico and its People*. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the door.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—AN ADjourned meeting of the corps will be held at the XIVth Ward Hotel, corner Grand and Elizabeth sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 7 o'clock, in relation to the ball to take place on the 23d inst. Punctual attendance is requested. By order H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
WM. TAYLOR, Adjutant.

GERMAN LECTURES.—THE FIRST LECture of this course will be delivered by Mr. F. KAPP, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Room No. 6. Subject—*Germans in the American Revolution*. 1. *General von Steuben*.

THE DONATION PARTY—AT THE GRAham Institution, or Old Ladies' House, on Washington-av., will be continued during the afternoon and evening of FRIDAY, Dec. 12. A. R. ST. JOHN,
Corresponding Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

BODILY EXERCISE THE BEST MEDICINE.
OTTIGNON & MONTGOMERY'S GYMNASIUM, Nos. 159 and 161 Crosby-st.—This Institution should be patronized by all persons of sedentary habits. The Gentlemen's Initiatory Class, under the instruction of Mr. MONTGOMERY, meets every evening at 8 o'clock. Boys' Classes, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Fencing and Sparring taught privately at the rooms or residence. The Gymnasium is open from sunrise until 10 o'clock P. M. Exercising Clubs and Dumb-bells of all sizes and weights for sale. Mr. OTTIGNON also gives his personal attention to the erection of gymnastic apparatus in private houses or public institutions, in any part of the United States.
JAMES L. MONTGOMERY, Director.
OTTIGNON & MONTGOMERY, Proprietors.

MRS. L. S. CHAPMAN, (PUPIL OF DE BEGNIS,) announces her return to New-York, and that she has commenced her course of instruction in English and Italian singing for the season. She is prepared to produce testimonials from artists of distinction and the Press. Terms and particulars furnished at her residence, No. 129 West 15th-st.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 663 Broadway, corner of Bond-st. There are four departments, viz: Primary, Junior, Middle and Classical. Seven assistant teachers and a teacher of Gymnastics. Circulars at the school, at RANDOLPH'S, corner Broadway and Amity sts., and at No. 156 2d-av.
GEO. C. ANTHON.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ALGEBRA, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Taught every day and evening at Mr. PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing-classes [illegible] lessons, including stationery. Commutation by the month or quarter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, Columbia Co., N. Y., 3 miles east of Hudson. Board, washing, fuel and tuition, in common English, $112 per year. Winter Term commences Jan. 5. For circulars, address C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

OIL-PAINTING, PASTEL, MONOCHROMATIC AND ORIENTAL TINTING.—Lessons in the above at the pupil's residence, or at the advertiser's, near Union-square. Address EUROPEAN, care of Mr. Schaus, No. 629 Broadway.

HARP, PIANO, AND SINGING.—LESSONS in the above by [illegible]. Address Y. [illegible]

MRS. MEREDITH'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies reopened Sept. 11. No. 3 West 24th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

[illegible]

Also, 100 lots of dressed dolls, wax and gutta percha, Bohemian crystal and ruby glass ware, goblets, preserves, [illegible] bowls and colognes, &c.; also, a large invoice of silver-plated ware, consisting of [illegible], dinner and tea sets, goblets, urns, [illegible] butter dishes, &c., &c.

Also, lots of pearl and jet jewelry, amulets, bracelets, brooches, gilt neck and guard chains, pearl and coral beads, together with a variety of fine toys suitable for presents for the approaching holidays.

10 piano-fortes of the best manufacture. Catalogues ready. The attention of the trade solicited.

William T. Boyd, Auctioneer.

BY GEORGE NICHOLS.—VARIETY SALE OF new and second-hand household furniture, velvet carpets, silver-plated ware, paintings, mirrors, &c., Buffalo and fancy sleigh robes, old brandy in demijohns, &c. GEORGE NICHOLS will sell on SATURDAY, Dec. 13, [illegible] at No. 69 Nassau-st., between John and Maiden-lane, at [illegible] o'clock, splendid new furniture, solid rosewood [illegible] bookcases, bookstands, etageres with marble tops, rosewood and mahogany dress bureaus, French bedsteads, cottage bedsteads, plain bureaus, wash and other stands, mahogany and cane-seat chairs; also good second-hand furniture, splendid velvet carpets, [illegible], bureaus, tables, [illegible] Buffalo robes, fancy [illegible]; also 10 demijohns of old brandy, pure; [illegible] silver-plated ware, oil paintings of merit, &c. Liberal cash advances made on consignments of goods of all descriptions, intended for public sale. Goods packed for shipping on the premises, at a liberal charge.

William S. Mellor, Auctioneer.

BY W. S. MELLOR.—THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, will be sold to [illegible] consisting of royal Velvet carpets, tapestry, &c. velvet, hearth rugs, four rich French plate [illegible], several costly new and second-hand [illegible] double parlor suits of 10 pieces, covered in crimson and maroon brocatel, cost [illegible], covered in reps, suitable for library, or dining-room; several rich bookcases and secretaries, wardrobes, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, [illegible] with marble tops; several chamber suites, richly decorated, together with a large variety of plain furniture suitable for the trade and others. Catalogues on morning of sale. The stock is now arranged for exhibition. The whole will positively be sold without reserve. Also, by virtue of mortgage, several rich centre tables, etageres, corner stands, large double writing desks, &c.

William Irving, Auctioneer.

WILLIAM IRVING & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 12 and 13, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 8 Pine-st., fancy goods suitable for holiday presents, [illegible], French China, ormolu and Parian ware, porcelain, papier maché goods, ebony &c. China goods, alabaster goods, German toys, &c.; Parian marble goods, superb groups and figures, taper stands, inkstands, match boxes, table bells, [illegible] candlesticks, [illegible] wild beasts, paper clips.

PLATED WARE.—Superb tea and coffee sets, richly engraved water kettles, coffee and tea urns, [illegible] castors, sugar, bread and cake baskets, wine coolers, [illegible] butter tubs, salts, vegetable dishes, toast racks, candlesticks and candelabras, foliaged card baskets, tea bells, &c.; together with a large invoice of German toys of every description, dolls, heads of dolls, glass boxes, bon-bon boxes, &c., &c.

A. C. Tuttle, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID STOCK OF CABINET FURNITURE at auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, Dec. 17, 18 and 19, at the extensive warerooms of Mr. HENRY STONY, No. 556 Broadway, (near Spring-st.,) comprising the largest, best, and most [illegible] stock of furniture ever offered at auction this season, and will positively be sold to make room for improvements in the building. The stock consists of the richest class of parlor, boudoir, library and dining-room furniture, too numerous to mention in an advertisement. Every article is warranted of seasoned materials, and from Mr. Stony's experience of 20 years as a cabinet maker doing a custom business, is a guarantee of the workmanship. Terms will be liberal and made known at sale. The stock can be examined at any time previous to sale.

E. L. Dunning, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—AT their spacious salesrooms, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, will be sold on account of A. M. [illegible], ten rosewood piano-fortes [illegible], Gilbert, [illegible] scale, carved legs, round corners; manufactured in the best manner. The above instruments are very superior, and will be sold positively without reserve. Also, eight piano-fortes of the best City makers. Sale positive. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the above instruments. Catalogues ready.

J. J. Waldron, Auctioneer.

CHINA, TOY AND FRENCH PORCELAIN FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell, on FRIDAY, Dec. 12, at No. 3 Liberty-st., at 10 o'clock, 500 lots of well-assorted decorated China tea, dessert, toilet and tête-à-tête sets, vases, colognes, inkstands, puff and match boxes, motto coffees, fruit and card baskets, candlesticks, sugar and jewel stands, mugs, toy dinner and tea sets, [illegible], tea sets and tea trays; also, a full assortment of white granite and common ware. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

Wm. Topping, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—WM. TOPPING & CO. will sell, at their salesroom, No. 88 Broadway, on FRIDAY, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, a large assortment of English and Swiss gold and silver levers, lepines and duplex, open-face, and hunting watches; an invoice of ladies' fine gold watches; also, jewelry in great variety. These goods have been inspected expressly for the holidays, and every article will be warranted as represented on the catalogue.

D. S. Houghton, Auctioneer.

CALLS ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO HIS sale of rich household goods, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ A. M., at No. 248 West 23d-st., near 9th-av. The house is richly and neatly furnished, and in fine order, and contains a great variety of valuable and desirable goods, [illegible] with at auction. For further particulars, see *Herald* and *Tribune*. Catalogues on morning of sale. No postponement on any account.

Wellington A. Carter, Auctioneer.

JAPANNED WARE AUCTION.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey, corner Greenwich-st., an assortment of japanned and hardware, tin ware and cutlery, *with a lot of groceries, wines, liquors, small wares,* looking-glasses, work boxes, writing desks, linen shirt collars, French buttons, elastic silk velvet; also, cigars, tobacco, &c. Lots to suit buyers.

John E. Van Antwerp, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) 12th, at 10 o'clock, at 216 Pearl-st., 150 lots well assorted hardware, ivory and bone knives and forks, spring cutlery, accordeons, China toys, clocks, hatchets, axes, rules, hinges, stock goods, &c., &c. Catalogues now ready.

Wm. S. Mellor, Auctioneer.

FURS AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) Dec. 12, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, consisting of a large variety of ladies' fancy furs, being part of the stock of a Broadway dealer, and is *worthy the attention of ladies. Catalogues on morning of sale.*

W. C. Albertus, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, DEC. 13, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Court-st., Brooklyn, a large lot of machinery, &c., consisting of turning lathes, shafting and pulleys, belting, circular saws, work-benches, tools, iron, &c.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF STOVES, KITCHEN WARE, &c.—Will be sold at public auction, by order of the Assignee, on MONDAY, Dec. 15, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store No. [illegible] Grand-st., Williamsburg, (Brooklyn, E. D.,) all the stock in trade, fixtures, &c., contained in the said store, consisting of parlor, hall and cooking stoves, furnaces, ranges, tin ware, Brittania ware, stove pipe, fire brick, &c., &c. Also the lease of the said store and dwelling house [illegible] years from the 1st May next, the said store being a valuable location for business.

GAS AND FIXTURES.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.—A very extensive and varied assortment of the above goods are now being designed and manufactured by us, at our large manufactory in this City, and at other places. The public are respectfully solicited to the examination or purchase of them, at our warerooms, No. 376 Broadway, corner of Spring-st., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Dealers supplied, at short notice, in any quantities, on the most favorable terms. Churches, public buildings, dwellings and stores, both in and out of the City, fitted up with promptness and entire satisfaction.

MITCHELL, BAILEY & CO.

L[illegible] PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well executed playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

$30,000—[illegible] good productive City real estate, well situated, which will rapidly increase its value, amounting from [illegible] to $30,000. The property is first class, and in perfect order, which he will dispose of at its cash value for good stocks, or any profitable wholesale business. Parties retiring, and wishing to invest their means safely, this is worthy of notice; or would purchase the interest of a partner retiring, and continue the business, if mutually agreeable. Best of reference can be given. None but principals need reply to this. Address R. A. McCROSKY, Box No. 161 Broadway Post-Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR WESTERN lands, well located, three new three-story brick houses, 22x56 feet, on Huntington-st., between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, having all the modern improvements, built of the best materials, and in the best manner.

P. C. BUCKLEY, No. 40 Wall-st., basement.

$8,000.—FOR SALE—ONE OR TWO OF those genteel English basement houses Nos. 170 and 172 West 25th-st., near the 8th-av. They will be sold low for cash. They are only one year built, and in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply to EDWARD D. JAMES, No. 25 Nassau-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—A HOUSE on full lot, with water and gas; good neighborhood and near the ferry. Terms made to suit the purchaser. A part or the whole of the furniture will be sold with the house if wanted. Apply at 51 York-st., near Washington.

FOR SALE—THE 3 STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT brick house, No. 86 West 27th-st.; also, the splendid brown-stone house on 31st-st., near 5th-av.

SAMUEL EDDY, No. 2 Hanover-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A SMALL GENTEEL DWELLING house on the north side of 18th-st., the second house east of 9th-av. This house is now finishing, will be ready for occupancy Feb. 1, and affords a rare opportunity for a small family to secure a snug residence apart from other families, at a moderate rent. Apply to E. C. WANDELL, No. 128 [illegible], or No. [illegible] State-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN LAFAYette-place, East Brooklyn; new and first-class brick house, with modern improvements; furniture new and handsome; rent low; until 1st May next or longer. Address WEST, Times Office.

TO LET—AT A VERY LOW RENT, A GENTEEL three-story brick house, No. 77 Sackett-st., on the south side, between Van Brunt and Columbia sts., near the ferry. To a good tenant will be rented at $300 per annum. Apply to EDWARD D. JAMES, No. 25 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—THE COMMODIOUS LOFTS IN store No. 46 Cortlandt-st., to let from the 1st of January next. Inquire of D. H. LAWRENCE, on the premises.

FARMS FOR SALE.

EBEN B. PIKE. PIKE & BACON. L. P. BACON.

WESTERN LAND AGENTS,

LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.

New-York Agency at the office of CLARK & WILLIAMSON, Bankers, No. 22 William-st. The undersigned have established a branch of their house at New-York, as above, where one of the firm will be found for the purpose of buying, selling and locating western lands. We have on hand a large quantity of lands located by ourselves, in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, a portion being on the lines of the proposed railroads, which we will sell or exchange for City property, railroad stocks, or other marketable securities. Address, care of CLARK & WILLIAMSON, No. 22 William-st.

PIKE & BACON.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A country-seat at Flushing, on White Stone-av., new house and out-buildings, built in the best possible manner with all the modern improvements, commanding a fine view of the East River, with from 20 to 60 acres of the best land in Queens County. Also several fine building sites on the East River. Apply to E. HANFORD, No. 5 Beekman-st.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of 24th and 25th sts., East River. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, are peculiarly adapted for either heavy or light machinery; the engines are of 1,000 horse power, and the whole establishment is fitted up in a manner unsurpassed in this country. For terms, &c., apply at the Office on the premises.

STEADY POWER—IN THE DEPOT BUILDing corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway. Croton water, gas, water closets, and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam pipes.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 102 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS, ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, 1¼ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BRO'S., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

Have removed from No. 116 3d-av. to THEIR NEW MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS Nos. 326 to 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York. Where, with their increased facilities, they will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES, which they offer on the most favorable terms FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—NEW and second-hand pianos at $40, $100, $115, $120, $150, $175, $200, &c. &c. Cheapest in the City. Also, music stools, watches, jewelry, cigars, paper, books, telescopes, soaps, &c., &c. Cash advances on consignments of pianos, watches, jewelry, dry goods, groceries, hardware, furniture, books, &c., &c.

I. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., 2d floor.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the first Premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first prize medals within the last 15 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF NEW 7-OCTAVE, first-class Boston Pianos, in carved and plain cases, for rent, at reduced rates, with rent applied if purchased. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and harmoniums for sale or rent. New pianos at great bargains for cash.

S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL PIANOS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—The warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO. are now full of superb instruments, and will be sold at reduced prices and upon easy terms.

H. E. MATHEWS,
Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.,
and No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER'S MODern improved piano, with or without æolian. Manufactory Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Salesroom No. 468 Broadway, one door from Grand-st. Pianos to let and taken in exchange.

CHAS. E. ATHERTON, Agent.

A BEAUTIFUL-TONED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, made by a piano-forte maker for his own use, but sickness compelling it, will be sold at an immense sacrifice. A second-hand piano taken in exchange. Call at No. 155 West Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON, & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS.—PIANOS FOR sale, repaired and to rent. Second-hand Pianos at $80, $100 and $125, by T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—Persons in town or country in search of employment as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by inclosing two stamps, to pay postage, to Prof. JAMES T. HORNE, Box No. 4,551 New-York Post-Office. The employment is fitted to either sex; station in life immaterial. It is an article of daily consumption, and can be manufactured in any person's dwelling; secured by copyright; sales as permanent as flour. An agent is wanted in every town in the Union.

$600 FOR THE BEST CAMPHENE AND Fluid Route in the City, doing over $80 per day. Good horse, wagon, harness, sleigh, &c. Apply at the Business Registry, G. H. SMITH & BOYD, No. 346 Broadway, No. 2 Appletons' Building.

FOR SALE, THE CABINET MANUFACTORY Nos. 163 and 165 Attorney-st., together with the steam-engine, main shaft, &c. Lot 75 feet in front by 100 feet in depth. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, attorney, &c. No. 74 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

CAST IRON PIPES FOR BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 31st day of December 1856, at the office of the undersigned, Halsey's Buildings, Brooklyn, for the cast iron pipes, branches and other castings required for the distribution of water in the City of Brooklyn.

Plans, specifications and all information can be had at the office of the Nassau Water Company, or our office as above, after the 15th inst.

H. S. WELLS & CO., Contractors,
No. 8 Halsey's Buildings,
Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1856.

FURNITURE.

DESKS, DESKS, DESKS AND OFFICE furniture of every description, the largest and best assortment in the City, at KNOX'S Office-Furniture Ware-room, No. 26 Beekman-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—AT H. F. FARRINGTON'S Manufactory Warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.—We issue sight bills on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland, in sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £. Address,

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, And titles of Real Estate carefully examined, at reduced rates. Apply to FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, Counselor at Law, No. 5 Tryon-row, opposite the Register's Office.

J. T. VANDERHOOF,
STOCK COMMISSION BROKER,
No. 17 William-st.
Loans negotiated.

BONDS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD CO.—The subscribers offer for sale, in sums of $1,000 and upwards, $100,000 of the first mortgage, 8 per cent. convertible, sinking fund bonds of this Company, forming a portion of its only issue of bonds, amounting in all to $420,000, and secured by a first mortgage on forty-two miles of the road, and all its real estate and rolling stock. Thirty of these forty-two miles are completed, at a cost of over $800,000, and all the materials for the remaining twelve miles (the greater part of which is graded) are already purchased, and the Company's storehouse at Milwaukee.

Of these $420,000 of bonds about $170,000 have been disposed of, and it is proposed now to sell $100,000 more, and to retain the balance until the proceeds shall be actually required by the Company. Applicants will be furnished with an exhibit of the Company's affairs, a map of the road and other information by the subscriber.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Stockholders of this Company that an installment of five dollars ($5) on each share of the capital stock of the Company, on which twenty-five dollars per share has been heretofore assessed, has been made payable on or before the 15th day of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 6th of January, and opened on the 22d. By order of the Executive Committee. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Interest at the rate of seven per cent. will be charged on all installments paid after the 15th January from that date.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—
Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan.
Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds.
Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds.
Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds.
New-Orleans 6 per cent. bonds.
Cincinnati 6 per cent. bonds.
San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds.
St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds.
Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds.
For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

THE FARMER'S LOAN AND TRUST COMpany will receive until SATURDAY, the 27th day of December instant, sealed proposals for the sale for cash of Seven of the $1,000 First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad, such proposals to be opened at 12 o'clock, on the said 27th day of December, and the cash will be paid on the following Monday, to the party offering at the lowest price.

D. D. WILLIAMSON, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 5, 1856. The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the City Hall, in the city of Albany, on the second Wednesday, (the 10th) of December next. The poll will open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

GILBERT WILSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage 7 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, maturing in 1875, interest payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 4, 1856.—The MARINE BANK at Oswego has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 4, 1856.—The ADDISON BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of JOHN THOMPSON, (No. 2 Wall-st.,) in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest, 6 per cent on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner of Broadway and Grand-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. till the 1st December, inclusive.

THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 2, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after Thursday, Dec. 4. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock, payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 12th inclusive. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have this day declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, the 1st day of December next. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1856.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NO. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.) CASH CAPITAL $200,000 ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WALKER,	WILLIAM F. MOTT,
JOHN HALSEY,	EDWARD WOOD,
ROBT. L. CASE,	WM. DENNISTOUN,
WM. H. HUSSEY,	EDMUND W. CORLIES,
EDWARD WILLETS,	CHAS. E. PARKER,
JOHN D. WARREN,	CHARLES ELY,
WM. M. ABBATT,	WM. BIRDSALL, Jr.,
EDWARD MERRITT,	SMITH LAWRENCE,
HENRY BARROW,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	B. M. WHITLOCK,
JAMES G. GARNER,	SAMUEL C. PAXSON,
RICHARD P. BRUFF,	D. CROMWELL,
S. T. VALENTINE,	E. J. DONNELL,
JOHN R. WILLIS,	GEORGE H. BEYER,
ROBT. L. MURRAY,	DAVID B. KEELER,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	EDW'D CROMWELL,
L. B. WYMAN,	MATT'W MITCHELL,
JOHN ALLEN,	GEO. B. GRINNELL.

NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, office, No. 25 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)

Cash Capital......$200,000, ALL PAID IN.

This company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Thos. A. Emmet,	Jno. M. Furman,	Benj. C. Townsend,
David Milliken,	P. A. Hegeman,	Robert Le Roy,
Geo. M. Grovers,	J. Thompson,	Elisha E. Morgan,
Gabriel Mead,	Wm. Birdsall,	P. Coudnery,
Jas. M. Wilson,	C. M. Connolly,	S. W. Gaines,
S. A. Warner,	R. C. Burlarge,	Archd. T. Finn,
Ira Smith,	Israel Corse,	G. Griswold, Jr.,
P. P. Rodocanachi,	Fred. G. Swan,	Edwin Thorne,
A. J. Cirriant,	Louis J. Belloni,	James K. Pell,
E. Whitehouse,	John Randall,	Robt. Emmet, Jr.
Arthur Leary,	Charles Tuttle,	David Logan,
Richard Hardt,	C. L. Becknagel,	David Jones.

THOS. A. EMMET, President.
GABRIEL MEAD, Vice-President.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, COOK & WICKS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled and continued by JOHN J. WICKS, in the same place.

EDWARD J. COOK,
JOHN J. WICKS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1856.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of JOHNSON & CO. is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. The business of the firm will be settled by J. JOHNSON, who will continue the business at the old stand, No. 282 Pearl-st.

J. JOHNSON,
C. P. TRUMPORE.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1856.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WOLFE & SANDERS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by D. C. SANDERS.

JOHN WOLFE,
DANIEL C. SANDERS.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1856.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The aperient, antiseptic and restorative properties of this invaluable preparation render it a safe and certain cure in cases of Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and numerous Ulcerous and Eruptive diseases. It acts with extraordinary potency upon the fluids of the body, cleansing them from all deleterious particles, and as a restorative, disinfectant and gentle aperient combined, it is unequaled.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for *that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English* physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the *instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public* genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

$37. No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

CHRONIC AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—Dr. RALPH, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, (at home till 1 and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted,) invites the attention of sufferers from stricture, in every stage, to his peculiar and eminently successful treatment. From long application and extended experience in this complaint, he can guarantee perfect and radical cures, without painful operations, nauseous medicines or troublesome restrictions. The sympathetic or distant symptoms of this disease are generally misunderstood. Pain or weakness in the back, bad memory, loss of mental energy, and inaptitude for business or pleasure, genital debility, costiveness, dyspepsia, may all depend upon stricture as their hidden cause, long before it affects the urinary stream; and, especially when there has been previous disease, such symptoms should lead to the question, whether this be their real cause. With its cure these symptoms quickly disappear. Letters, to insure attention, must inclose a fee. Address Box No. 869 Post-Office.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure, in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. Hunter has removed. It is a villainous deception. Consultation private. Book gratis.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption *to business or change of diet.* Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., *a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are* separate.

WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other *causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious* malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. *With a supplement on genito urinary diseases. Price, $1.* To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—30th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype illustrations, cloth, $1. *It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority* of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

DOCTOR WATKINSON'S PULMONACIA—For the cure of consumption, needs only a trial to be pronounced the best and only medicine in the world for the cure of consumption and all internal diseases of the throat and lungs. Price $1 per bottle, for sale only at No. 446 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

CONTINUOUS GUM TEETH.—THE SUIT lately pending against me in the United States Circuit Court, *for an infringement of the patent of* ALLEN'S *Continuous Gum Teeth*, having been decided in my favor, I am now prepared to manufacture full or partial sets of my Improved Continuous Gum Teeth, on my improved atmospheric-pressure plates, which are superior to any now in use, and which can be inserted with or without extracting the roots. Persons in want of artificial teeth can save 50 per cent. by calling at my office, where specimens of all *the new styles of Dentistry can be seen. Having every* facility, I am now prepared to manufacture for the profession, or give instructions in the art. I have recently discovered a new process of benumbing the gums for the extraction of teeth, and which can be used in all cases *without the slightest pain to the patient. It is entirely different* from the process of freezing the gums, which can only be used in few cases, and generally produces more pain than the extraction of the tooth.

Dr. N. B. GRIFFIN,
No. 297 Fulton-st., opposite Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—

Gold Lepines	$20 00
Gold Detached Levers	25 00
Silver Lepines	8 00
Silver Detached Levers	12 00
Gold Pen and Silver Case, warranted	1 00
Gold Pencils as low as	75

Gentlemen's Pins, Sleeve-Buttons, &c.

Together with a variety of fine Gold Hunting Watches, of the most celebrated makers, which are offered equally low for cash. JOHN Y. SAVAGE, No. 93 Fulton-st.

GOLD WATCHES—SECOND HAND.—THE subscriber has a number of gold English patent-lever watches and detached levers; also one fine pocket Chronometer watch, all of which have been worn, and which he is selling very low. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., Second floor.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. HAVE removed to Mechanics' Bank Buildings, No. 33 Wall-st., where they issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following: ATLANTIC, Capt. ELDRIDGE; BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK; ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, April 26......1856	Wednesday, May 14......1856
Saturday, May 10......1856	Wednesday, May 28......1856
Saturday, May 24......1856	Wednesday, June 11......1856
Saturday, June 7......1856	Wednesday, June 25......1856
Saturday, June 21......1856	Wednesday, July 9......1856
Saturday, July 5......1856	Wednesday, July 23......1856
Saturday, July 19......1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6......1856
Saturday, Aug. 2......1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20......1856
Saturday, Aug. 16......1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3......1856
Saturday, Aug. 30......1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17......1856
Saturday, Sept. 13......1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1......1856
Saturday, Sept. 27......1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15......1856
Saturday, Oct. 11......1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29......1856
Saturday, Oct. 25......1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12......1856
Saturday, Nov. 8......1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26......1856
Saturday, Nov. 22......1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10......1856
Saturday, Dec. 6......1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24......1856
Saturday, Dec. 20......1856	

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston......Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York......Wednesday, Nov. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston......Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 26.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston......Wednesday, Dec. 17.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
EDINBURG......Saturday, 10th January, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW......Saturday, 31st January, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK...Saturday, 14th February, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

First Cabin......$130
Second Cabin......75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

No freight will be taken after Thursday, Dec. 11. For freight or passage apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The United States Mail Steamship ATLANTIC, Captain ELDRIDGE, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively, on SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. The steamers of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office—any others will be returned.

The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to Four Pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAgo, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 3, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Nov. 3, 1856.—Three daily trains to Albany, Sundays excepted. Fare $1 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre sts.

6:30 A. M. Express train for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad and Northern trains.

9:10 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations.

4:30 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central train at 11 P. M. for the West.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.

8:15 A. M. Mail train for New-York direct.
10:45 A. M. Express, without change of cars.
5 P. M. Express, without change of cars.

Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome or 26th-st., and 4th-av., New-York.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT, AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11¼ A. M.; (Nov. 3 this goes into effect;) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4.45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.

ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
MAY 8, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing October 7, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 5:00 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV 3, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Mail, 11:30 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 8 A. M. and 1 and 3:30 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:45, and 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 6:15, and 10:40 A. M., and 5:20 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M. and $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after Dec. 1, 1856, express trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the express trains of the New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., respectively. S. ASHBURNER, Chief Eng'r and Sup't, H. P. and F. R. R.

FLUSHING RAILROAD LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing (L. I.) at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Sup't.

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible] against JOSEPH B. [illegible], HATTIE E. BACON, [illegible] Charles R. Gilbert, [illegible], Alexander H. Grant, Richard D. Wood, [illegible] James McChesney, Charles R. Dunnhower, John Harris, Ferdinand H. Bock, Hugo [illegible].—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants, or to either of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, on the 22d day of November, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 22, 1856.

J. D. & T. Dr SHERWOOD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ANDREW WATSOUR, Plaintiff, against JEAN F. MOLIERE, PIERRE F. [illegible], ETIENNE PERISSE, JAMES PRENTISS, CHARLES BREVETT, ANTONIO PELLETIER and HENRY DE VEUVE, defendants. Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.) To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 14 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest thereon from the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated [illegible].

BARRETT & BRINSMADE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on Thursday, the 6th day of November, 1856.

B. & B. Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—JOTHAM C. [illegible] and JOHN M. PERKINS against JOSEPH WARREN WEBB.—Summons for a money demand on contract. [Com. not served.] To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 150 [illegible] in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty-six cents, with interest from the [illegible] day of [illegible], one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 3, 1856.

F. W. BURKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

N. B.—The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 4th day of December, 1856.

F. W. BURKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—KINGS COUNTY.—HOSEA WEBSTER against ANDREW J. SNYDER, Rose Quin the mother, and Thomas Quin, Hugh Quin, Isabella Quin, Mary Quin, Catharine Quin, brothers and sisters of John Quin, late of Williamsburg, deceased, James Moore and Francis McQuade, executors of the last will and testament of said deceased.—Summons for Relief.—To each and every of the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the County Clerk's Office, of Kings County, at the City Hall, Brooklyn, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on him at his office, No. 251 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 27, 1856.

JOHN P. ROLFE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HUDSON COUNTY SURROGATE'S OFFICE.—NICHOLAS PFEIFFER, Executor of PETER PFEIFFER, deceased, by direction of the Surrogate, limit creditors.—Dated this 10th day of December, A. D. 1856. On application of the above-named executor, it is ordered that said executor give public notice to the creditors of the estate of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this order within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the County of Hudson, for two months, and also within the said twenty days by advertising the same in the Newark Daily Advertiser and New-York *Daily Times*, for the same space of time; and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, [illegible] such creditor shall be forever debarred of his or her action therefor against the said executor. By order, E. W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL E. THISTLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. 263 Washington-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 27, 1856.

EDWARD CROMMELIN,
ABRAHAM McBRIDE, Executors.
JOHANNA THISTLE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF NORMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM THORNE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his residence, No. 190 Clinton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 24th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 24, 1856.

OGDEN H. THORNE, Administrator, with will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENT BUNNEMEYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of HENRY G. SCUDDER, No. 24 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 8, 1856.

HENRY G. SCUDDER, Administrator,
MARY C. BUNNEMEYER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER CLINTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of MATTHEW CLINTON, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 21, 1856.

MARY CLINTON, Administratrix.
MATTHEW CLINTON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DOMINGO LIT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of BARTOLOME BLANCO, No. 107 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 7, 1856.

BARTOLOME BLANCO,
SALVADOR CHAPPELL, Executors.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE via NICARAGUA.—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES.—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.—The new docks at Virgin Bay and at San Juan del Sur are now completed. The steamers will hereafter lie at the wharves to receive passengers and freight, thus avoiding all exposures in small boats. The new and splendid steamship TENNESSEE, Capt. E. TINKLEPAUGH, (1,800 tons burthen,) will sail from the foot of Beach-st., North River, for SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24, 1856, at 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamship SIERRA NEVADA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for San Francisco. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. 50 pounds baggage allowed each passenger; 10 cents on excess.

For freight or passage, apply only to
CHARLES MORGAN & SONS,
No. 2 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Dec. 13, from pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to

SAM'L L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

The steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOMAS LYON, will succeed the above, and leave on SATURDAY, 20th December.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. SKINNER, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 13th inst., at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 13, N. R.

The Wednesday's steamer of this line is discontinued *for the present, but one will be dispatched for the above* ports every Saturday.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company (office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York) continue to sell the Scranton Coal, delivered on board vessels at Elizabethport, N. J., at the following prices, per ton of 2,240 pounds, viz.:

Lump	[illegible]
Steamboat	[illegible]
Large Egg, for grates and house furnaces	[illegible]
Small Egg, for large stoves and grates	[illegible]
Nut or Stove, for cooking-stoves, ranges, &c.	[illegible]
Chestnut, for small engines, &c.	[illegible]

Freight to New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, &c., in the barges of the Company, [illegible] cents per ton.

W. R. WARREN, Treasurer.

COAL.—ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY DIScharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range sizes; also, black-mine and tunnel-vein red-ash, for grates and stoves, delivered dry, clean and free from impurities, at lowest cash prices. Yards No. 171 Lexington-av., corner 23d-st., [illegible].

COAL! COAL!!—WE ARE NOW SELLING Prime Red and White Ash Coal from our yards, Nos. 163 Chrystie and 331 Division-sts., also Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool, as cheap as from any yard in the City. Coal and kindling cut [illegible].

KINDLING WOOD—BEST QUALITY VIRginia pine, seasoned oak and hickory at the lowest prices. Orders per post promptly delivered.

E. HARRISON & SON, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Cayenne Refugees—Republican Sympathy.

A meeting of the Republicans of this City to aid the French exiles, recently escaped from Cayenne, was called last evening at the Broadway House. There [illegible] attendance present. The nine Cayenne refugees, [illegible] in the City, were there, and excited much attention and sympathy.

The meeting was organized by appointment of Wm. H. Brown, Esq., President of the Central Republican Club, as Chairman, and election of Edward F. [illegible] as Secretary.

Resolutions of sympathy with the exiles were passed. The last read as follows:

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed by this meeting to procure employment and permanent aid for the exiles of France recently arrived from Cayenne.

Messrs. John A. Kennedy, Ex-Alderman James Kelly, Edgar Ketchum, Benjamin F. Manierre, and Richard C. McCormick, Jr., were chosen a Committee to carry out the intentions of this resolution.

Speeches were made by several present, Mr. Lewis N. [illegible] and Col. Forbes.

Gen. Walbridge proposed, as the best way to raise the needed funds, that the services of Mr. Wm. H. Fry be secured to deliver a public lecture in the Broadway Tabernacle, on Louis Napoleon, at twenty-five cents a head.

This proposition met with favor at once, and a Committee was appointed to invite Mr. Fry. Adjourned.

Fires.

The alarm of fire at 11¼ o'clock last evening in the Sixth District was caused by the explosion of a camphene lamp at No. 36 [illegible]-street. No one was injured.

The large first-class school building erecting on the site of the old Bethesda Church, on Chrystie-street, near Rivington, is nearly inclosed. There is no cellar under the building, the ground having been used for burial purposes heretofore, and the remains of over 500 bodies, taken therefrom, are deposited in a new vault under the north-east wing. By the terms of the contract this building was to have been completed by the 1st of January, 1857. The contract was [illegible] $50 per day for all the time the building remained unfinished after this date. From present appearances, and after considerable inquiry, the probability is that the house will not be ready to open before next July. Will the Board hold the contractors to their terms of agreement? This is the only way to save the public from a fleecing.

The Ladies' Fair, in behalf of a new Woman's Hospital—Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell and friends' project—opened last night at Stuyvesant Institute, despite the severe storm, very auspiciously, over $[illegible] being realized from the sales of the first evening before all of the articles were displayed. The visitors were mostly from among our wealthy and staid citizens. The Fair will be open to-morrow, when several new contributions will be exhibited.

The Trustees of the Society Library have taken full possession of their beautiful new building in University-place, and are now comfortably out of debt. Bravo, and such luck forever.

We are indebted to Capt. Shannon, of steamship Africa, for favors shown our news collector yesterday, while boarding his vessel at Quarantine.

Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner Connery held an inquest yesterday at Pier No. 1 East River, on the body of an unknown man which had been found floating in the water at the foot of the pier. The deceased was apparently about thirty years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, stout built, with [illegible] hair and whiskers and dark complexion. He was dressed in red under flannel shirt, a blue striped cotton shirt, dark twilled woolen pants, blue overalls, blue working jacket, coarse shoes and woolen stockings. A leather belt was around his waist, and his general appearance indicated that he was a longshoreman. In an old kid glove in one of his pockets was $[illegible] wrapped up. The deceased had evidently been in the water some time, as decomposition had already commenced. No marks of violence appeared upon the body. Verdict, accidental drowning.

River Thieves.

On Tuesday night, about 11 o'clock, a well-known river thief boarded the British bark *Lancaster*, Captain [illegible], lying at the foot of James-street, East River, and succeeded in taking away a warp of manila line. He was pursued by Mr. George Garland, watchman of the vessel, who captured him at the end of the pier, when a number of the thief's accomplices rushed up and wrested the prisoner from the officer. Mr. G. was severely beaten by them, and during the scuffle fired two shots at the thieves, and he thinks one was wounded, but they all made good their escape.

[Advertisement.]

Mr. Editor: Having been absent for some two or three years from your City, I was astonished at the great changes so few years have wrought; many of the old landmarks have been removed to give place for handsome edifices, or they have been so much altered they can hardly be recognized. On looking for my friends nearly all have removed, and with great difficulty I am enabled to find them. Some few are still at their old places; among others I find my old and industrious friends, Nathan, Lane & Co., (formerly Lambert & Lane,) who have, by their economy and industry, gradually enlarged by some 20 years labor what would now be called quite a small establishment to one of the first in the City. I recollect seeing them from early morn until late at night at their old stand, No. 69 Wall-street, which they have occupied some 20 years or more, where I was pleased to find them on hand, prepared with their large and increasing stock of blank books and stationery at the shortest notice to furnish companies or individual firms with part or complete sets of books of the best material and workmanship. I can, with confidence, recommend all who may be in want to call upon them, (having used their books for many years,) knowing that what they may purchase from them can be relied upon. Mr. Editor, I like to see merit suitably rewarded, and hope my friends will not fail to make them an early call.

Yours, respectfully, J. G. M.

New-York, Thursday, Dec. 11, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

PHOTOGRAPHS! PHOTOGRAPHS!!

Owing to the great pressure of business on account of the approaching Holidays, Gurney, the Photographist, has secured the services of several talented artists, in addition to his own corps of Parisian artists, and feels confident that all and every one can be accommodated with less delay, owing to his numerous facilities, than at any other establishment. Particular attention is called to his life-size Photographs on canvass, colored in oil, which are said to be "Perfect gems of Art," and for which he received the first premium (a gold medal) at the late Fair of the American Institute. Daguerreotypes in the usual style. J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street.

N. B.—No connection with any other establishment.

[Advertisement.]

A retired Physician, whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. This remedy was discovered by him when his only child—a daughter—was given up to die. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it this recipe, with full directions for making up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. James, No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, New-Jersey.

[Advertisement.]

To-day's *Life Illustrated* contains Six Years' Experience; Fragments; Life—Its Meaning Misunderstood; The Quicksilver Mines of California; Rural Affairs—American Institute Farmers' Club; Chinese Sugar-Cane; The China Sheep; Amalgamation of Potatoes; Price of Wool; Fruit Trees and Mice; Rotation of Crops; How to Make a Fortune. Spiritualism and Suicide; Keep a Diary; The President's Message; The Press on the Message; Hints on Correspondence; The City—Free Concerts for Children; Telegraph to Europe; The Business World; Morgan Horses, with illustrations. Price 4 cents; $2 a year; $1 half a year. Fowler and Wells, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—The functional derangements incident to females are entirely prevented by a resort to these pills, at the periods when they usually occur. They have a most happy effect on all complaints peculiar to the sex. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

Winter Clothing for Men and Boys.—Alfred Munroe & Co., No. 441 Broadway, have a large assortment of English and other overcoats, business coats, pants, vests, &c., &c., adapted to the present and approaching cold weather. Also, a great variety of Gents' robes de chambre, at all prices, suitable for Holiday presents.

[Advertisement.]

Ambrotypes and Mellainotypes.—The most beautiful specimens produced in this City are by Mr. S. L. Walker, (formerly of Brady's Gallery,) now at the Magnificent Gallery of C. D. Fredricks, Photographist, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Photographs.—Phialenet, of Paris, Photographist; finished in oil, aquarelle, and pastel, by the talented and inimitable corps of Parisian artists introduced to this country by C. D. Fredricks, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Presents for the Holidays.—There is nothing so acceptable for a holiday present as a beautiful Photograph, Daguerreotype or Ambrotype, which should be secured, as early as possible, at Fredricks' Magnificent Gallery, No. 585 Broadway opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Daguerreotypes.—The best Daguerreotypes made in this City are by Mr. John De Baines, (formerly of Root's Gallery,) now at the head of this department at Fredrick's Magnificent Gallery, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—To-night will afford the last opportunity but one of seeing the great local Drama of "Wealth and Worth." The Pantomime of the "School in an Uproar," and Drama of "Kenneth," are to be performed with it to-night.

[Advertisement.]

Brandreth's Pills.—Let all who wish to be of a healthy habit—who wish to have a sound mind in a sound body, use Brandreth's Pills. Sold at No. 43 Canal-street, at 25 cents a box.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures.—Several new and beautiful patterns just completed. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Stabbing Case.

The person who stabbed Joseph Collins, one of the hands employed on the Jersey City ferry-boats, on Wednesday evening, is Samson Austin, a packer, employed at No. 50 Vesey-street, New-York, and resided at No. 142 Railroad-avenue, Jersey City. He was brought before Recorder Bedford yesterday morning, who committed him to jail for trial.

Fire.

The barn of H. M. Traphagen, at the corner of Prospect and North-Second-street, was burned on Wednesday night.

Marine Items.

The steamer *Africa* reached her dock, at Jersey City, at 4½ o'clock P. M. yesterday. The telegraph being down, and the weather very thick, her guns off the Battery were the first intimation of her arrival. She was delayed nearly an hour in getting into her berth, on account of a schooner being anchored in the mouth of her slip, which the heavy blow prevented from being moved. She brings 42 passengers, among whom we notice Capt. John McKay. We append a list below, for which we are indebted to the Purser, as well as for the following

MEMORANDA.

Nov. 30, 4:51 A. M., passed the Royal Mail steamer *Canada*, from Boston.

Dec. 1, lat. 51° 23', long. 14° 47', passed the American ship *Edward O'Brien*, bound east. Same day passed a steamer, bound east, supposed to be the *Baltic*.

We find in the Liverpool *Journal*, Nov. 29, the following item, referring to the boat picked up by the ship *Neptune*, from New-York: "A boat belonging to the *Maria*, from Porto Plata to Hambro, (condemned at Havana,) in which were two chronometers, a spyglass and several papers, was picked up about the 8th of November, in lat. 41° N., lon. 65° W., by the *Neptune*, arrived here." As this is unquestionably the boat already spoken of as belonging to the *Lyonnais*, we presume the statement above cannot be true. But this statement fixes the latitude and longitude of the spot where the boat was found, which were not given in Capt. Pradory's letter.

From the same paper we learn that part of the crew of an American vessel, bound from Bristol, with iron, which had gone down in the Northeast Trades, are on board the *Mary Robinson*, which arrived at Deal on Monday, Nov. 24.

The *Louisiana*, for New-Orleans, on shore on Little Burbo, had gone to pieces.

The *S. M. Fox*, in same place, was not breaking up as reported; a flat was alongside saving cargo.

Steam-tug and flat from the *Silas Wright*, at this port, (Liverpool,) with rigging, &c., a few cases and bales of goods.

MAN LOST OVERBOARD.

Arrived, schooner *Charlotte Minerva*, Stirup, from Baracoa, Nov. 28, with fruit to J. Eneas. Left schooner *Dewdrop*, to load with tobacco and fruit, for New-York; and bark *Mary Maria*, loaded and ready to sail, for London. The weather had been very bad, and business dull. Capt. Stirup reports heavy N. N. W. gales since he came north of Hatteras. On Saturday morning, the 6th inst., Edward Townsend, colored, cook of the vessel, fell overboard and was drowned. He was about 35 years of age, and belonged to Canada West.

The man had been called at 5 o'clock to get some hot coffee for the man at the wheel, the weather being very cold, and after he came on deck with a light with the intention of kindling a fire in the galley; the next the mate saw of him he was groping along aft on all fours, it being still dark, and as he came near the quarter rail, he was called out to by the mate to stop, but he had scarcely spoken when he saw him fall—clutch the rail and drop over the quarter. The vessel was put about, and every effort made to save him without effect. He was near-sighted, and it is said he could not swim.

HEAVY LOSSES AT SEA—UPWARDS OF ONE HUNDRED VESSELS LOST.

The advices that have lately been received at Lloyd's furnish a fearful catalogue of losses at sea. During the last eight or ten days no fewer than 104 losses have been recorded on the books. Amongst the number are three steamers. Nor is this the extent of the disasters, for we find nearly 500 casualties reported during the same period. Happily, however, the loss of life has been comparatively small.

MURDER BY AN OFFICER ON AN AMERICAN SHIP.

The American ship *Neptune* arrived in our river on Tuesday. As soon as the crew got ashore, information was given at the Police-Office, Dale-street, that the third mate, James C. Collins, had murdered a Dutch seaman, who went by the name of John Smith, and thrown him overboard on the voyage here. Inspector Murphy was authorised to make inquiries, and he found that the allegation was well-founded. It appeared that, on the 24th instant, as the vessel was in the Channel, the third mate had an altercation with Smith in the forecastle, and he finished by strangling him and then throwing his body overboard. The seamen allege, also, that the third mate's conduct was generally brutal, violent and tyrannical in the extreme—he having treated most of them with great personal violence. On Wednesday, Inspector Murphy went to the ship to arrest the third mate. The Captain, Mr. Peabody, rendered every assistance. He was brought to the main bridewell, where he will remain until instructions are received from the American Consul to transfer him to other custody. The prisoner is a stoutly-built man, of about 36 years of age.—*Liv. Journal, Nov. 29.*

EXPLOSION.

British R. M. steamer *Parana*, while lying in the Southampton Dock, trying her engines preparatory to sailing with the W. I. mail of Dec. 2, exploded her boiler and four persons were scalded to death. The *Plata* was to take her place.

Obituary.

DEATH OF HON. SIDNEY WILLARD.

The Boston papers announce the death of Hon. Sidney Willard, aged 76 years. He was son of Rev. Joseph Willard, formerly minister in Beverly, and subsequently, for nearly a quarter of a century, President of Harvard College. In December, 1806, he was elected Hancock Professor of Hebrew and other Oriental Languages in Harvard College, and was inaugurated in February of the following year. This office he held until 1831, discharging its duties with great fidelity and ability. He was the last relic of the officers of the college government during the first quarter of the present century. His death will be deeply regretted.

DEATH OF MAJOR LOUIS GALLY.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says: "This sad event, though a long time looked for, has cast a gloom over this community and a large circle of relatives. Major Gally was one of our oldest and most respected citizens. We believe he was, in his earlier years, a soldier of the great Napoleon, and his pride in all that pertained to military show never deserted him. For more than twenty-five years he has commanded the Orleans Battalion of Artillery—a body of our citizen soldiery so long an honor to New-Orleans. Major Gally was, indeed, the father of the Battalion, and was mainly instrumental in bringing it to its present state of discipline and efficiency. His comrades in arms will long revere his memory. And when St. Barbe's Day arrives (the *fête* day of the Battalion,) he will be missed and remembered. When Gen. Taylor went, in 1845, to Corpus Christi, at the commencement of the war with Mexico, the first artillery he had were the guns of Major Gally's command, while Gally and his men were there to serve them."

The Railroad Collision at Alliance.

FULL PARTICULARS—DESCRIPTION OF THE TERRIFIC SCENE—HEROIC DEATH OF A FLAGMAN—THE KILLED AND WOUNDED—FLIGHT OF THE ENGINEER.

The telegraph has already given us a very full account of the terrible railroad collision at Alliance. The following particulars we copy from the Pittsburg *Dispatch* of Dec. 10:

"It is almost impossible to depict with anything like truthfulness, the scene which presented itself to our view upon arriving at Alliance. The station house, a large octagonal building, stands in the eastern obtuse angle formed by the crossing of the Pittsburg and Cleveland, and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads. It appears that the train on the latter road was just starting westward, the passengers having supped, when the train on the Pittsburg and Cleveland road came up at lightning speed and dashed through it, striking the front corner of the rear car and the rear corner of the car in front of it, both filled with passengers going westward. The force of the collision was most terrific. The first-named car was precipitated into the public reception-room of the station, carrying with it three sides of the octagonal building from floor to ceiling, and crushing the platform in front and timbers into kindling wood. The rear of the other car was taken by the locomotive—the coupling irons being shivered to atoms, and thrown some thirty or forty feet distant, the ends of the car being reversed from the position in which they were standing when the accident occurred. Upon the platform, between the westward-going train and the station-house, were standing a large number of persons, most of them awaiting the arrival of the very train which did the fatal mischief, and in the twinkling of an eye a number of them were hurried into eternity.

Dr. Smith, a young physician of Alliance, and wife were standing together upon the platform. Her crushed and mutilated form was taken from under the platform, and partially under the floor of the reception room, while his was found under the upper car, forty or fifty feet distance. Dr. Smith formerly resided in Salem, Ohio, was but a short time married, and was but just entering upon the practice of his profession. The two bodies were conveyed to their late residence, which an hour before they had left, full of health, and hope, and happiness.

Mr. N. G. Taylor, a young merchant of Philadelphia, was standing near the same spot, and was so badly crushed that he breathed his last in a few minutes after being taken into the ladies' waiting-room, manifesting no evidence of consciousness whatever. It appears from the papers found in his possession that he was on a solitary tour. Among his effects were found money and valuable papers to the amount of $8,000 or $10,000, a valuable gold watch, and a couple of packages, all of which were sealed in the presence of several gentlemen and placed in charge of Mr. D. Sourbeck, of the Alliance Hotel, which is an all-sufficient guarantee that they will be safely delivered to proper persons to receive them.

In the same room was the body of Mr. John Brooks, of New-Jersey, who is also said to have been standing upon the platform of the station when he met his death, and was crushed against the building by the car. This young man was to have been married on this day to a young lady residing in the Western part of Ohio, so we were informed. This, which was to have been a day of joy is turned to one of sorrow by the inscrutible hand of Providence.

If the account given to us be correct, and it was given by eye-witnesses of the occurrence, Jacob Rudy, a German, the flagman of the station—the shapeless fragments of whose body we saw lying on a board in a large warehouse near the station—died as a hero dies. He saw the train approaching with the speed of lightning; he saw the danger of the crowd upon the platform, and of those in the train which was leaving—he rushed with the lantern and his signal waving, up the track, directly fronting the death-dealing locomotive, and it struck him—carried him between the cars; tore him limb from limb actually tore his noble heart out, which was found with his lungs lying twenty or thirty yards from his body, which was dragged from under the baggage car a torn and bleeding mass of shapeless human flesh. In the agony of his fear for others he had forgotten himself. Such conduct is worthy of a monument of marble. His body, or rather what remained of it, presented a most shocking spectacle. One of his arms was torn off, his head and the upper part of his body had lost every distinguishing feature of humanity. His young wife, about to become a mother, came down in the morning to see her husband. God help her in her sore distress. She was formerly a waiter at the hotel, and they had been but a short time married. It is said that this poor fellow had eighty or ninety dollars in gold upon his person, which had not been found at the time we left; but for this fact we do not vouch.

In the same warehouse where Rudy's body lay, were those of J. Atterholt and King Watson, two carpenters in the employment of one of the Railroad Companies. Both these were standing upon the platform of the station-house at the time of the occurrence, but their bodies were found under the front of the locomotive, the wheels of which were clotted with their blood. Mr. Atterholt was a large, fine-looking man, from New-Garden, Ohio. He leaves a wife and three children. Mr. Watson was a young unmarried man, a relative of Mr. Wm. Ritchie, of New-Garden, Ohio, whose name was erroneously telegraphed as one of the killed. It was Mr. Watson, not Mr. Ritchie, who met his death.

Mr. M'Intyre, of Alliance, also a carpenter, was also killed upon the platform, although his body was found some distance from it, and taken to his residence.

All about the locality where the occurrence took place, were pools of blood and fragments of human bodies and bones. Upon the platform was found a coat which had all the appearance of having been ground through a paper-mill. A crushed bonnet was pulled from among the fragments of the broken platforms, and the sole of a boot, which had been forced entire from the owner's foot, was lying near it. On a piece of an iron wheel we saw a portion of a human skull and one of the spinal vartebræ.

The force of the concussion must have been most tremendous. Aside from the torn building and crushed platform, there were evidences of this on every side. The trucks upon which the passenger cars were placed were smashed to pieces. Even the heavy iron axles were snapped off like pipe-stems. Some of them were broken in two places, and the wheels were shattered like China-ware. The train of the Cleveland road, after passing through the other train, ran 120 feet, and stopped upon the track, the truck under the locomotive being broken, and the baggage car and tender being thrown off the track by the breaking or shifting of the switch. The locomotive was not apparently damaged to the extent of more than four or five hundred dollars. The locomotive striking, as it did, between them, (the bodies of the passenger cars of the Pittsburg and Chicago Road,) they were not very badly broken up, except at the immediate points where the locomotive hit them. The point of collision being thus between the cars, accounts for one of the strangest facts connected with the whole matter, and that is, that out of the eight persons killed, not one, so far as we could learn upon the most dilligent inquiries, was in the cars. Mr. Brooks, of New-Jersey, was the only one killed who is not positively known to have been outside the cars, and several persons assert that he was on the platform also, while none of the persons who were in the cars can recollect seeing him there.

The wounded as well as the dead were most promptly, properly and carefully cared for.

Mr. Marcus A. Root, the well-known daguerreotypist of Philadelphia, has his left thigh fractured, but it had been set, and he was cheerful and bore his mishap with manly fortitude. From him we learned particulars of the accident. He was standing on the platform beside his fellow-townsman, Mr. Taylor, when he met his death, and appeared deeply gratified for the escape he himself had made.

Mr. Fielding Cavanagh, of Columbus, Indiana, his wife and her mother, Mrs. Anne Armor, were in one of the cars, and were all three badly bruised, but not so seriously, it was thought by the medical men, as to endanger their lives. The latter was advanced in age, and seemed to be considerably shaken by the accident.

Mr. Charles Hester, a young man residing in Alliance, was also pretty badly injured. He was taken to his father's house. We saw several others who had received slight wounds and bruises, but none who were seriously injured other than those we have named.

The cause of the accident is attributed, by every person who saw it, and with whom we conversed, to John Cherry, the engineer upon the train on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road. This man has not been seen since the accident. When his engine stopped, or was stopped, we cannot tell which, he left the train, and, as we were informed, after consulting with some of his friend at Alliance, who had advised him to flee, walked to Lima, a small place about four miles distant from Alliance, on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road, where he took the train and went to Cleveland. We give this as we heard it, but do not vouch for its correctness. What was his motive, or whether he had any motive or not for so doing, we cannot say, but all who saw the accident concur in saying that he ran down the grade and into the Pittsburg train, at a speed of not less than thirty miles an hour, and some say at from thirty-five to forty miles an hour.

The feeling against Mr. Cherry, at Alliance, was very strong. We heard one man say, and he looked and spoke as though he meant it, "That it was well for the engineer that he had made his escape, otherwise there would have been another dead body added to the number." But let the law take its course.

Mr. Webster's Reply to a Challenge.

Daniel Webster to John Randolph of Roanoke.

Washington, April, 1816.

Sir:—For having declined to comply with your demand of yesterday in the House, for an explanation of words of a general nature, used in debate, you now "demand of me that satisfaction which your insulted feelings require," and refer me to your friend, Mr. ——. I presume, as he is the bearer of your note, for such arrangements as are usual.

This demand for explanation, you, in my judgment, as a matter of right, were not entitled to make on me, nor were the temper and style of your own reply to my own objection to the sugar tax of a character to induce me to accord it as a matter of courtesy.

Neither can I, under the circumstances of the case, recognize in you a right to call me to the field to answer what you may please to consider an insult to your feelings.

It is unnecessary for me to state other and obvious considerations growing out of this case. It is enough that I do not feel myself bound, at all times, and under any circumstances, to accept from any man, who shall choose to risk his own life, an invitation of this sort; although I shall be always prepared to repel, in a suitable manner, the aggression of any man who may presume upon such a refusal.

Your obedient servant,
DANIEL WEBSTER.

High Prices of Provisions in Minnesota.—The Burlington *Gazette* learns from Hastings, (30 miles below St. Paul,) that the river at that point has closed, and in consequence thereof, provisions had advanced very much. He states that flour was selling at Hastings for $10 per barrel, pork $30 per barrel, butter 50 cents per pound, and every other article in proportion, and it was thought by all that prices would be much higher during the Winter.

MARRIED

Clark—Perry.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Geo. Potts, Mr. James B. Clark, Jr., to Miss Fanny, eldest daughter of Samuel Perry, all of this City.

Suydam—Kleber.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 10, at the South Reformed Dutch Church, Fifth-av., by Rev. D. McL. Quackenbush, of Brooklyn, Mr. James Suydam, of this City, to Miss Emily L. Kleber, of Philadelphia.

Sill—Banta.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 9, by Rev. Dr. Dowling, Mr. Horace Sill to Miss Sarah J. Banta, daughter of the late Albert Z. Banta, Esq.

Lane—Van Wagenen.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 10, by Rev. H. G. Gantz, Theodore B. Lane to Mary J. Van Wagenen, all of this City.

McBride—Kellogg.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 9, by Rev. Dr. Storrs, Mr. Henry McBride, of the firm of McBride Brothers, to Miss Sarah M. Kellogg, of Brooklyn.

Walker—Macy.—In this City, on fourth day, Dec. 10, in accordance with the order of the Society of Friends, J. Henry Walker to Cornelia T., daughter of William H. Macy, all of this City.

Wilson—Davis.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 10, by Rev. Dr. Gordon, David Wilson, of Bergen, N. J., and Emma H. Davis, daughter of the late Daniel Davis, of this City.

Hallett—Addoms.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 11, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. John A. Paddock, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Arnold Hallett, M. D., and Margaretta, daughter of William Addoms.

St. John, N. B., papers please copy.

Welch—Harper.—In Brooklyn, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Dr. Cutler, Mr. John Welch to Miss Jennie A. Harper, only daughter of Andrew M. Harper.

Reynolds—Mead.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Linsley, Abram Reynolds to Miss Lucina Jennette, eldest daughter of Col. Jabez Mead, Esq., all of Greenwich, Conn.

Barrott—McEwen.—At Stratford, Conn, on Wednesday, Dec. 10, by Rev. Dr. Stearns, Theodore E. Barrott to Harriet E., daughter of Robert D. McEwen, all of this City.

DIED.

Bogart.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 11, Catherine E. Thebaud, wife of Orlando M. Bogart.

The relatives and friends of the family are particularly invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Saturday afternoon, from her late residence, No. 51 West 19th-st.

Newbury.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 10, Ella, daughter of Christina C. and John R. Newbury, aged 10 years, 10 months and 26 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 247 West 31st-st.

Howell.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 10, Elizabeth J. Howell, wife of Alvinza Howell, after a lingering sickness.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 49 Ludlow-st., this (Friday) morning, at 8 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Cutchogue, L. I., for interment.

Dunkin.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 10, Henry Parry, son of John P. and Agnes C. Dunkin, aged 4 years, 3 months and 8 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 265 6th-av., on Friday morning, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock.

Dietz.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, Dec. 10, at the residence of her brother-in-law, John J. Myer, Mrs. Sophia Dietz, widow of the late John Dietz, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, Dec. 12, at 11 o'clock, from St. George's Church, Beekman-st., New-York. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Caryl.—At Piermont, Rockland Co., N. Y., on Friday, Dec. 5, of consumption, Frances Wilmot Allaire, wife of Jas. E. Caryl, and youngest daughter of Alex. B. Allaire, of White Plains, Westchester Co., N. Y., late of Shrewsbury, Monmouth Co., N. J., aged 21 years, 7 months and 16 days.

Her remains were taken to Shrewsbury for interment.

"Our loss is her eternal gain."

Field.—In the village of Catskill, on Tuesday, Dec. 9, at the residence of J. E. Fenwick, Esq., Miss Anna Field, formerly of Sing Sing, in the 57th year of her age.

Her remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Ritch.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 10, Elizabeth Anderson, wife of Thos. Ritch, and daughter of Thaddeus Selleck.

Funeral this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. The New-Haven cars from New-York reach there in time.

Bartlett.—At Lee, Mass., on Thursday, Dec. 4, Elizabeth E., wife of Wm. J. Bartlett, and daughter of Samuel Stevens, Esq., of St. Augustine, Fla.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Dec. 11.

$4,000	Indiana St. 5s...	86	600	Erie Railroad.....s3	61⅞
4,000	Virginia 6s......	94⅞	100	do.............b3	61⅞
600	do............	95	650	do.............s3	61⅞
7,000	Missouri St. 6s..	89⅞	300	do.............b3	61⅞
1,000	Erie RR. bs. '75..	94⅞	150	do.............s30	61⅞
2,000	Hud. R. RR 3dmt.	64⅞	100	do.............s15	61⅞
8,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. bs.	93⅞	300	do..............c	61⅞
4,500	do............	93⅞	100	do..............	61⅞
2,000	Ter. H. & Al 2 m.	74⅞	150	do...........b60	62⅞
2,000	Tol. W. & W. 2 m	58	100	do...........b30	62
41	Bank of Commerce	107	200	do...........b30	61⅞
20	Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	119⅞	484	Mich. S & N. Ia. Rd.	88⅞
25	Penn. Coal Co....	98⅞	100	do...........b30	89
40	Clev. Col. & Cin Rd.	106⅞	200	do.............b3	88⅞
46	Gal. & Chic. Rd....	119⅞	100	do..............	88⅞
212	Clev. & Toledo Rd.	74⅞	68	do..............	88⅞
300	do...........b5	74⅞	150	Panama Rd......b3	99
150	do............	74⅞	100	Ill. Cen. Rd.......	117⅞
160	N. Y. Cen. R. R....	92⅞	100	do...........s60	117⅞
737	do............	93	200	Cle. & Pitts. RR. b60	58⅞
400	do............	93⅞	124	Chi. & R. Island RR.	105
273	do............	93⅞	100	do..............	105⅞
50	do............	93⅞	340	do..............	105⅞
475	do............	93⅞	100	do...........s60	105
50	do........b10	93⅞	100	do...........s30	105⅞
50	do.........at 5	90⅞	305	do..............	106
100	do.........b30	94	100	Miss. & Missouri RR	85
50	Hudson Riv. R. R s3	30⅞	50	Mil. & Miss. R. R...	79
400	Reading Railroad.c	84⅞	50	do..............	78⅞
200	do..........s90	84	10	La Crosse & Mil. R.	83
300	do............	84⅞	100	do...........b30	84
100	do..........s60	84⅞	200	do.........at 30	84
100	Mich. Cent. R. R. s60	90⅞	100	do..............	83⅞
150	do............c	90⅞	45	do..............	84
50	do..........b10	90⅞	16	do..............	83⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Virginia 6s......	94⅞	1000	Erie Railroad......	61⅞
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. bs.	93⅞	100	do...........b30	61⅞
50	American Ex. Bk..	110⅞	500	do..............	61⅞
570	N. Y. Cen. R. R....	94	100	do.............b3	61⅞
300	do..........s60	94	400	do...........s60	61⅞
100	do............b3	94	200	do...........s10	61⅞
100	do..........b10	94⅞	5	Hudson Riv. R. R..	30⅞
250	do............	94⅞	100	Harlem R. R......s30	16⅞
200	do..........b30	94⅞	100	Reading Railr'd....	84⅞
250	do............	94	100	do...........b30	85
50	do..........b30	94⅞	200	do.............b3	84⅞
100	do............b3	94⅞	200	Mic. S. & N. I. R. b60	89⅞
300	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	57⅞	300	do..............	89⅞
100	Canton Company..	22⅞	16	do..............	88⅞
100	do..........b60	22⅞	500	Ill. Central R. R...	118
74	Clev. & Tol. R....	74⅞	500	do...........b60	118⅞
50	Chi. & R. I. R. R..	105⅞	250	La Crse. & Mil. R..	85
150	do..........s60	104	5	do..............	84⅞
100	do............b3	105⅞			

Thursday, Dec. 11—P. M.

The Cunard Steamship *Africa* arrived at her dock, Jersey City, about 5 o'clock this afternoon,—with dates from Liverpool to the forenoon of the 29th ult. Her mail advices are three days later than those received by the *Atlantic*. Their political importance is very slight; but in a commercial point of view, they are encouraging. The London and Paris money news makes mention of a steady improvement in the financial affairs of both capitals. The Bank of England had secured a considerable portion of the recent receipts of gold, and although no change had been announced in its *minimum* rate of discount, there were strong expectations of a speedy recurrence to 6 ℔ cent. The latest official return showed an increase of about $1,067,345 in the stock of bullion in the Bank. The Bank of France, having also acquired some strength from the recent receipts of gold, as well as from other sources, was beginning to accumulate specie, and we are advised that the French Government are again considering the question of adopting an exclusively gold standard. The demand for Money in London had slightly increased, but towards the close of the 28th ult., there were symptoms of renewed ease,—and the latest cash price of Consols was from 94⅛@94⅜. For American securities, a moderate inquiry prevailed, and the tendency of prices was upwards. The reports from the English manufacturing districts are similar to those received by the *Atlantic*; while from Liverpool we have advices of a dull and languid Cotton market,—the week's sales amounting to [illegible] bales,—with a decline of ⅛d. ℔ lb. in prices of the lower grades of American. Middling Uplands closed at 6⅞d., and Middling Orleans at 6⅞d. ℔ lb. Breadstuffs were not pressed on the market,—but they were in slack request, and had given way in price. Flour had fallen 1s. ℔ bbl. during the week, and Corn was 3d.@6d. lower, ex ship. No change of moment in Wheat. American Provisions were rather brisker, but not generally dearer. Tallow had materially improved, while other articles of American Produce were selling to a fair extent at steady prices.

BANK OF ENGLAND—SINCE JULY 1.

	Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
July 5..........	15,597,912	6,558,790	12,610,948
July 12.........	13,773,626	5,424,790	12,378,329
July 19.........	13,152,664	5,331,906	12,330,758
July 26.........	13,604,424	5,808,145	12,888,904
Aug. 2..........	14,186,000	5,194,685	12,432,960
Aug. 9..........	14,478,926	6,195,000	12,494,945
Aug. 16.........	15,270,195	6,209,560	12,455,624
Aug. 23.........	14,562,830	6,387,650	12,486,756
Aug. 30.........	15,645,158	6,063,790	12,887,107
Sept. 6.........	16,126,951	6,021,600	12,178,767
Sept. 13........	16,924,279	6,910,795	12,141,210
Sept. 20........	18,201,557	6,235,595	12,122,603
Sept. 27........	19,616,884	5,579,710	11,769,373
Oct. 4..........	21,582,464	3,775,590	10,764,287
Oct. 11.........	21,949,117	2,531,620	10,149,067
Oct. 18.........	19,654,065	1,550,745	9,760,492
Oct. 25.........	18,545,815	2,065,330	9,637,596
Oct. 25.........	18,544,673	2,065,360	9,637,506
Nov. 1..........	19,058,446	2,642,665	9,536,367
Nov. 8..........	18,626,498	3,150,435	9,530,152
Nov. 15.........	18,654,617	3,606,815	9,694,165
Nov. 22.........	18,882,448	4,318,055	9,897,696

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 22d of November gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public Deposits.......	£5,196,881	Increase...	£162,046
Other deposits........	9,785,455	Decrease...	377,919
Rest..................	3,368,571	Increase...	6,928

On the other side of the account:

Government securities	£10,454,867	Decrease...	£3,003
Other securities......	18,282,446	Decrease...	232,171
Notes unemployed....	4,318,055	Increase...	611,340

PRICE OF CONSOLS.

November.	For Money. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 22....	93⅝	94	93⅞	93⅞	94⅛	94
Mon. 24....	94	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅜	94⅛
Tues. 25....	93⅞	94⅛	94	94	94⅛	94⅛
Wed. 26....	93⅞	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
Thur. 27....	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
Fri. 28....	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛

The English Board of Trade Returns for October show that the value of British goods exported during the month was £10,660,000, against £8,866,000 in the corresponding month of last year—an increase of nearly two millions in thirty-one days. In the ten months of the present year the exports amounted to £95,573,000—an excess of seventeen millions over the ten months of last year, and of twelve millions and a half over the year preceding.

Although the demand for Money, to-day, was quite active among the Brokers, there was a good spirit manifested at the Stock Exchange, and the orders to purchase quite numerous. This was particularly marked in New-York Central Shares, on the report which appeared this morning, and the rate advanced rapidly from 91⅞ to 94⅛ ℔ cent., as much as 94⅞ being paid, buyer 30 days. The effect upon Reading Shares, the productive income of which, the present year, will soon appear in the annual report of the Company, was to advance the Cash price to 84⅞ ℔ cent., while 85 ℔ cent. was paid, buyer 30 days. There was also a rise of 4 ℔ cent. on La Crosse and Milwaukee Shares, and this on orders for about 250 shares. At the Second Board, Eries steady at 61⅛@⅜ ℔ cent.; Illinois Centrals were done as high as 118⅞, buyer 60 days, and 118 cash; Chicago and Rock Island advanced to 106@105⅞, cash, ℔ cent., but closed weaker on time sales, to deliver at option of seller, 60 days, at 104 ℔ cent. The shares of the Missouri and Mississippi Road, noticed as put on the official list yesterday, were dealt in this morning, for the first time, at 85 ℔ cent. The general market closed firm.

There is nothing yet doing of moment in Foreign Exchange for the French packet on Saturday. The rates on the Continent are rather firm; Sterling quiet at 109@109⅞. The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $107,076; paid out $56,060, and held balances at the close to the amount of $11,828,600.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC IN NOVEMBER—ADDITIONAL.

	1856. Nov.	1855. Nov.
Baltimore and Ohio..........	$424,758	$393,11[illegible]
Michigan Central...........	331,000	307,4[illegible]

An overdraft for about $30,000 on the Bank of America caused some talk in the Street to-day. On inquiry we learn that the amount was made good by the intervention of the friends of the party; not, however, without the loss of his situation by the first teller for the irregular certification of the checks.

The *Commercial* of this afternoon reports:

"It has been ascertained this morning that a person well known in Wall-street, though not doing business there, or, indeed anywhere on his own account, has gone off in the *Persia*, after obtaining cash and securities to the amount of about $30,000. From one party he obtained bills of exchange, from another specie, and from others bonds, distributing his favors pretty equally among them, and paying with checks that were dishonored after the departure of the steamer. His credit was so good in the street, and his character stood so high with all who knew him, that he might have raised at least double the means in his possession when he left."

In regard to the late railroad collision at Alliance, Ohio, on the night of the 8th, the following telegraphic despatch has been received here:

Cleveland, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

Our train was on time, and attempted to stop, as usual, but frosty rail prevented. The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Co.'s train started on our time, when ours was in sight. Collision in less than one minute—eight killed standing on the platform of the station-house, but no passengers on either train. No others seriously hurt. Damage to property slight.

Failures in the Country.

From the Independent.

The following is our weekly report of failures, assignments, etc.:

Samuel Henshaw & Son, Boston, Mass.; suspended; liabilities large.
Tenny & Brother, Boston, Mass.; suspended
Robert M. Morse & Co., Boston, Mass.; failed.
Thomas, Lewis & Co., Boston, Mass.; suspended.
Miller and Hatch, Boston, Mass.; suspended.
Henshaw, Edmonds & Shaw, Boston, Mass.; suspended.
Ward & Thompson, Lowell, Mass.; suspended.
Manning & Faulkner, New-York City; suspended.
Benjamin M. Noe, New-York City; suspended.
Jacob Little & Co., New-York City; suspended.
William McKenzie, New-York City; suspended; offers fifty per cent.
Hiram Knapp, Haverstraw, N. Y.; assigned.
T. S. Nash, Ausable, N. Y.; failed.
Potter & Manning, Utica, N. Y.; assigned to John I. Francis.
Portens & Phillips, Philadelphia, Penn.; suspended.
Robert Chester, Pittsburg, Penn.; suspended.
J. & T. Broderick & Co., Rockport, Penn.; suspended.
Roberts, Coffin & Hageman, Slatington, Penn.; failed.
S. R. Workman, Beaver, Penn.; assigned.
N. E. Berry, Baltimore, Md.; suspended; offers fifty per cent.
Matthews & Gittings, Wheeling, Va.; suspended.
Robert Harper, Alexandria, Va.; assigned.
William E. Atwell, Alexandria, Va.; suspended.
T. W. Turpin, Richmond, Va.; suspended.
Gray & Bro., Augusta, Ga.; suspended.
A. Johnstone & Co., Mobile, Ala.; assigned to David Reed.
M. Barriere & Co., New-Orleans, La.; suspended.
Gowdy, Terry & Co., Louisville, Ky.; suspended.
F. E. Foster, Athens, Ohio; assigned.
Brinkerhoof & Wilson, Sycamore Bridge, Ohio; suspended.
G. H. King, Geneseo, Ill.; suspended.
N. & J. G. Brooks, Dixon, Ill.; assigned.
H. G. Eddy & Co., Rockport, Ill.; assigned.
Norton & Nairn, Burlington, Wis.; assigned.
A. N. Seymour & Co., Sauk City, Wis.; suspended.

The Bank of East Tennessee.

From the Knoxville Standard.

For the benefit of our readers we give the latest information in our possession up to the moment of going to press in regard to this institution.

The facts are simply these: some fifteen days since a rumor prejudicial to the Bank was simultaneously started at various points upon the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. It has been pretty clearly ascertained that these reports all owe their origin to a common source, and they were started for the mere purpose of creating a panic and consequent run upon the Bank, of such a general nature as to enable the originators of the reports to purchase up the issues at a heavy discount and thus make a large fortune from the innocent dupes of these designing schemers.

The whole affair seems to have been most systematically arranged in the beginning and to have been followed up and prosecuted with a pertinacity only equaled by the [illegible] apparent, which contrived and plotted the matter from the beginning.

When these reports reached here—immediately followed by the issues bought up at the West by the plotters of the outrage, such was the confidence of our people in those of our citizens having the management and control of the institution, that we learn the deposits, made by our business men [illegible] unconnected with the bank, on the day of the heaviest run, reached a figure never before attained by the bank since its establishment.

The run, however, has been of such a nature, that the directory acting as they deem for the interests of the *bona fide* note holders and the community at large, have availed themselves of the privileges of their charter, and for the present the branches at Jonesborough and Chattanooga are closed, whilst the bank at this place still continues to meet all legal demands upon it with coin, and we for one believe that she will continue to breast the tide and that ultimately and at a very early day every dollar of the circulation will be redeemed with gold and silver, and our advice to all holding any of the notes, no matter where payable, is to hold them in expectation of this event, and not to suffer themselves to be either duped or defrauded by those who would work upon their fears and make money by purchasing these issues at a discount.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Thursday.—First Board.*—$1,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort. 71⅞; $2,400 City 6s, '87, 94⅞; $6,500 Pennsylvania 5s, 84; $1,000 Rich. Dist. Coup. 6s, 96; $1,000 West Phila. Coup. 6s, 98; $700 City 5s, '80, 88; 11 Pennsylvania Railroad, 47⅞; 15 do., 47⅞; 12 Norristown Railroad, 63⅞; 46 Harrisburg Railroad, 56⅞; 10 Little Schuylkill Railroad, [illegible]; 10 North Pennsylvania Railroad, 14; 25 do., 13⅞; 18 Reading Railroad, 42; 15 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 68⅞; 10 Bank N. L., 68⅞.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, [illegible]; Philadelphia 6s, 96; Phila. Railroad 6s, 96; Phila. 6s, new, 94@94⅞; Penn. 5s, 83⅞@84; Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Mort. 6s, '60, 86⅞@88; Penn. Railroad, 47⅞@[illegible]; Morris Canal, 12⅞@13⅞; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 70⅞@71⅞; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 17⅞@18; Schuylkill Navigation, Preferred, [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira R. R., [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira R. R. 7s, 1st mort., 71⅞@71⅞; Williamsport and Elmira R. R. 2d mort., 60⅞@61; Long Island, 11⅞@12⅞; Vicksburg, 5⅞@6; Girard Bank, 11@11⅞; Lehigh Zinc, 1@1⅞; Union Canal, 9@9⅞; New-Creek, ⅞@⅞; Catawissa Railroad, 12@12⅞.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Africa, from Liverpool—Mr. Gibb, Mr. Hamilton, Miss Ross, Mr. Rankin and lady, Mr. Lodge and lady, and maid servant, E. B. Wood, J. Robertson, A. L. Seighortner, A. Gardner, W. Fielding, Mr. Hyden, D. de Angelis, A. Rumsey, J. Cobby, J. Raymond, W. D. Poole, Mr. Dulas, W. Becker, A. Walker, A. Ross, Capt. McKay, Mr. Geoppert, Sir Jas. Dunlop and servant, Mr. Case, Mr. Chaney, Mr. Innis and lady, Mrs. Murray, W. de Medicos, L. Barug, A. Mirsan, W. Dumpster, E. E. Taylor, Mrs. Harris and 3 children, R. Dickson, R. Dickson, C. Luneschloss—42 passengers.

In brig West, from New-Orleans—Mr. Goodale.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....	7 15	Sun sets.....	4 32	Moon rises.	5 15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...	6 03	Gov. Island.	6 47	Hell Gate..	8 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 11.

Cleared.

Steamship Cahawba, Bullock, Havana and New-Orleans, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Ships D. Hoadly, Magna, Antwerp, Post, Smith & Co.; West Point, Harding, Liverpool, C. Carow; Arcole, Zerega, Liverpool, Zerega & Co.; Liverpool, Kenney, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Stanly, (Br.,) Lot, Kingston, Jam.

Brigs Penobscot, Edgerly, Cadiz, Brett, Son & Co.; E. Wooster, Moore, Barbadoes, C. & E. J. Peters; Magnet, (Br.,) Post, Halifax, J. W. Brune; Adelaide, Brown, Para, James Bishop & Co.; Philura, Sprague, Savannah, Dunham & Dimon; Henrietta, Collins, Matanzas, Russell & Vining; Alamo, Parsons, St. Thomas, Russell & Vining.

Schooners Swan, Wilbur, Boston, ——; Red Hurricane, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; S. Andrews, Putnam, Wilmington, E. Blossom & Son; R. H. Huntley, Hammond, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Mountainer, Richland, Charleston, Scranton & Tallman; John Bentley, Wescott, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Transit, Davis, Charleston, Van Brunt & Slaght; Caroline, Green, Jacksonville, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Arctic, (Br.,) Wadman, Cumberland, master.

Propeller Jackson, Baker, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Steamship Africa, Shannon, Liverpool Nov. 29, at 3 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Nov. 30, 4:51 P. M., passed R. M. steamship Canada, from Boston; 1st inst., lat. 51 23, lon. 14 47, passed ship Edward O'Brien, bound E. Same day, lon. 16 45, passed a steamship bound E., supposed the Baltic.

Ship Emma Jane, Springer, Sunderland Oct. 21, with coal to Manhattan Gas Co.—vessel to C. C. Duncan & Co.

Ship Star of the West, Sheppy, Boston, in ballast to master.

Ship Ashburton, (packet,) Bradish, Liverpool Nov. 1, with mdse. and 270 passengers—all well—to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Has been 14 ds. W. of Georges, with strong N. W. winds. Sld. in co. with ship E. Z. for New-York. The A. has been to the westward of lon. 66.

Bark Clara, Brown, Glasgow 49 ds., with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon. Had heavy weather, sprung bowsprit, stove bulwarks, &c.

Bark Robert Mills, Osborn, Galveston 22 ds., with cotton, hides, &c., to Wakeman, Dimon & Co. Been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. gales.

[illegible]

Bark Netherton, (Br.,) Bales, Dublin [illegible] ds., with [illegible] and wood to Boome & Dinwiddie.

Brig Rosoway Belle, (Br.,) Crowell, [illegible], Nov. 16, with pimento to McAuliff, Wheelock & Co. [illegible] lat. 37, lon. 72 30, in a squall from N. W. [illegible] away foretopmast and head of mainmast, lost [illegible]

[illegible] Ocean Isle, (Br.,) Doe, East Harbor, Turks Island [illegible] ds., with salt to Penniston & Jones.

[illegible] Caroline, Foster, Gardiner 6 ds., with [illegible] Wooster.

[illegible] E. H. Sampson, Lewis, San Juan, Nic., 29 ds., with [illegible] skins, &c., to C. Durand. Had [illegible] N. gales for the last 7 days. Passed [illegible]

[illegible] for London, eld. 7 days previous. Has experienced heavy weather from lat. of Charleston; been 9 days N. of Hatteras, lost sails, sprung foreyard and received other damage.

Brig West, Bray, New-Orleans 26 ds., with cotton, &c., to D. Colden Murray.

Brig Tornado, (of Westport,) McCarty, Falmouth, Jam., via Fortune Island, 28 ds., with pimento and sugar to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to Wenberg & Weeks. Has experienced very heavy weather, lost some sails, and damaged spars.

Brig Sutton, Thompson, Salt Key Nov. 22, with salt to Rostoch & Benjamin. Sld. in co. with brig Beatrice, for Philadelphia, and parted co. 4th inst., off Hatteras. 8th inst., lat. 39 14, lon. 73 08, passed the wreck of a brig or schr., with mainmast standing. Has experienced very heavy weather, lost and split sails, &c.

Brig Margaret Thompson, Barfield, East Harbor, Turks Island, Nov. 24, with salt to Middleton & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig E. Perkins, Beals, Bucksville 8 ds., with naval stores to Brown, DeRosset & Co.

Brig Elizabeth, Haskell, Rondout for Boston.

Schr. Roanoke, Welch, Eastport 19 ds., with laths and plaster to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Charlotte Minerva, (Br.,) Stirup, Baracoa 13 ds., with oranges, cocoanuts, cigars and yams to Joseph Eneas. 6th inst., Edward Townsend, (colored cook, of Upper Canada,) fell overboard from the larboard quarter and was lost.

Schr. W. R. Jenkins, Peterson, Washington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to S. L. Mitchill. Sld. in co. with schr. Daniel B. Martin, for New-York.

Schr. Stranger, Bourne, New-Bedford, with oil to Wiatt & Tillinghurst.

Schr. John Frederick, Hiram, Belfast 4 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. John Shaw, Wallace, Jacksonville 12 ds., with yellow pine to J. Holmes.

Schr. Pallas, McIntyre, Rockland.
Schr. Columbus, Harding, Alexandria, with wheat.
Schr. George Hoffman, Nickerson, Boston.
Propeller Pelican, Aulldrick, Providence.
Propeller Wamsutta, Nye, New-Bedford.
Propeller Planet, Loper, Philadelphia.

WIND—During the day, a gale from S. E., with rain.

Returned.

The bark Clara B. Williams, Olmstead, for Havana, has returned and anchored in Quarantine, on account of head winds.

Memoranda.

The ship Endymion, 1,280 tons is now on the Sectional Dock for repairs. She will be recaulked and receive her first suit of copper. The steamship Florida, of the Savannah line, is also on the Balance Dock. She will be recaulked and newly painted.

By Telegraph.

PROVINCETOWN, Dec. 11—The bark Harwood, fm. Valparaiso for Boston, before reported ashore at Race Point, was got off this morning by the steamer R. B. Forbes, and taken in tow for Boston.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, (below Boston,) Dec. 11—Passing in, ship Fairchild, from Charleston for Boston; also, barks R. N. Knight and Gem; brigs Northman and Grand Master; schrs. Granite State, American Belle, Homer, and James Lawrence. Outside, two ships, unknown. Wind south, and moderate. Weather pleasant.

Six o'clock P. M.—Passed in, ship J. Myrick; bark Elm and Mary Slade; brigs Mary H. Chapman and Isola. Outside, 1 ship, 1 bark and 8 brigs. Inside, 7 brigs and 40 schooners.

BOSTON, Dec. 11—Arr. barks Joseph Dexter, Ray, Havana; Avola, Kendrick, Charleston; brig Joseph Hume, (Br.,) Kneally, Malaga.

Notice to Mariners.

L. H. Office, 3d Dist., New-York, Dec. 11, 1856.

The Bell Buoy boat marking the Shagwong Reef, north of Montauk Point, N. Y., has been removed to her station, and the Spar Buoy removed.

By order of the Light-house Board:

A. LUDLOW CASE, L. H. Inspector, 3d Dist.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 24, lat. 40 30, lon. 61 30, Br. brig Tyne, fm. Glasgow for St. John, N. B., 30 days out.

Foreign Ports.

At Trinidad, Cuba, Nov. 25, bark Chelsea, Evans, for New-York 28th; brig J. L. Palmer, Park, hence, just arr.

At Baracoa, Nov. 28, Br. bark Dewdrop, for London in about 8 days; schr. Dew Drop, for New-York in 10 days.

At Buenos Ayres, Nov. 15, brig Detroit, for New-York 3 days.